The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1890. NO. 27

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

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Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

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COAL!

WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

Heavy Hauling.

The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

October.

BY VIRGINIA.

October has come with her brush,
Painting leaves with her art of old—
Gray, bronze and crimson and blush,
With here and there green and gold.

The sumacs along the stone wall
Are flaming like fire their plume;
All day in the woods the chestnuts fall,
And squirrels hide in the gloom.

Now red is the clinging ivy,
And deep the cornfields gold,
While the beams of autumn sunlight
Bids the golden rod unfold.

Sad are the thoughts that autumn brings,
Yet solemn, sweet and tender.
My soul looks up above the clouds,
Where summer reigns in splendor.

God speaks in nature; all beauty, all grace
And symmetry, their models trace
To His unerring, skillful hand,
Who made and rules our beauteous land.

The Decay of the Mechanic.

The good machinist is in demand, and the situation seems to indicate a majority of vacancies and a minority of men. The particular type of hard skilled article that is wanted is hard to find, and the difficulty increases rather than diminishes. One of the causes lies in our modern methods of industrial education. The subdivision of labor; for the purposes of increased production and cheapening process, has sectionalized our skilled industries; each man has his place in the alignment, and becomes just what the manufacturer wants to make him—a specialist in a certain department. His skill is consequently limited, and his knowledge of a trade confined to the hole in which he acts as a stationery peg. The effect of this, in a general sense, degenerates the tone of industrial ambition, and the man that can command good wages with but one qualification is not likely to double the original stock. In our presentsy stem of industrial economics the specialist may be indispensable, but the all-round and thoroughly instructed artisan will always be in demand, and the perpetuation of this rare article be an industrial policy. This can be best secured by an improvement in the system of apprenticeship and less of the shop legislation that in some cases interferes with the rights both of the employer and the apprentice. The attempt to run a young hand in the old rut of skill and product is not wise. A trade is best protected by the excellence of its work, and that mechanic is the most independent who is the best master of his business. A botch workman is an incubus on master and man, and his protection by the union to which he may belong has involved the trades in bitter strikes and much loss.

Our industrial development has made much rapid strides and assumed such enormous proportions that it has necessarily incorporated many incompetent and untrained workmen, who under other circumstances would not have found their way into the higher departments of skilled industries. The consequences are apparent, and the complaint of inefficiency is general. We note some wise and weighty words on this subject in an address delivered by President Penton at the convention of the Brotherhood of Machinery Molders, held in Indianapolis, August last. He says: "It is to be hoped that this convention will see its way clear to take some action toward the establishment of a more regular and uniform apprentice system. Employers in all directions are complaining of the difficulty of obtaining competent mechanics, a trouble arising mainly through the entire lack of any system of educating or teaching apprentices. Large numbers of the so-called molders in the country have picked up a few ideas here and there, and after a brief experience, perhaps in a stove or bench shop, undertake 'to travel,' filling the places, in some instances of more competent workmen, thus injuring the standing of the trade and preventing its being learned by those who would develop into good workmen under proper training. An effort should be made to secure the co-operation of employers in the adoption and enforcement of some general system."

This advice is sound and the counsel wise, and its industrial indorsement is only practical escape from a threatened evil. The younger and coming type of mechanic must not be less than his predecessor in skill, or the pre-eminence of America in mechanics will be a thing of the past, and the art that commanded good wages will be so fractionalized and limited that the less of skill the less of pay, etc.—*Age of Steel.*

Why Some Men do Not Succeed.

Two of the most successful men on the North American continent were recently asked the question, "What are the causes of poverty?" One replied, "Ignorance and incapacity." The other the prevalent cause is "The number of young men who are wanting in decision and fixity of purpose. If they get into a good place at the start, they should stick to it, knowing that by perseverance, industry, and ability, they win promotion in due course as vacancies occur. But they see or hear of someone making a fortune in Wall Street, or in ranching or in mining, and away they go to try their luck. When they lose, as they do in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that is the end of them; they can never settle down to ordinary ways of earning a living after that, and their descent is rapid." This reason hits the nail square on the head. Go where we will, we will find men who commenced life under the most favorable circumstances, but who are such complete financial wrecks that there is but little hope for their reformation. They may be honest and temperate; they may even possess natural ability of high order, but lacking in steadiness of purpose, they will never succeed. Had they sufficient will force to stick to one thing, no matter how disagreeable it might be at first, were they content to advance slowly, they would have no reason now to talk of the "luck" of those who have pushed forward into the front ranks.

Another cause of poverty is a lack of self-confidence. Many men seem to have no faith in themselves, consequently no assertiveness, no independenc, no pluck, and no push. They are afraid to stand up and speak for themselves, prefering to lean on others. They are afraid to make an investment, because of the possibility of failure; they are afraid to tell what they can do, as they might make an error in doing it; they are cowards in every sense of the word. This is often the result of early training. A boy, naturally timid, is kept in the background so persistently; and his mistakes are so severely criticised, that he grows up into an entirely useless man. Push and fixity of purpose will always bring a measure of success.—*The St. Louis Miller.*

Start Right.

J. G. Holland ('Timothy Titcomd') in his letter to young men says;

'I suppose the first great lesson a young man should learn is that he knows nothing; and the earlier and the more thoroughly this lesson is learned, the better it will be for his piece of mind and success in life. A young man, bred at home, and growing up in the light of parental admiration and fraternal pride, cannot readily understand how it is that every one else can be his equal in talent and acquisition. If bred in the country, he seeks the life of the town, he will very early obtain an idea of his insignificance.

If at this time he thoroughly comprehends, and his soul admits and accepts the fact whatever he is to be, and to win, must be achieved by hard work, there is abundant hope of him. If, on the contrary, a huge self conceit still holds possession of him and straightens stiffly up to the assertion of his old and valueless self, or if he sinks discouraged upon the threshold of a life of fierce competitions and more manly emulations, he might as well be a dead man. The world has no use for such a man, and he has only to retire or be trodden upon.

'When, therefore, a young man has ascertained and fully received the fact that he does not know anything, that the world does not care anything about him, that what he wins must be won by his own brain and brawn, then he is ready for work, and not before.

The next lesson is that of patienec, thoroughness of preparation, and contentment with the regular channels of business effort and enterprise. This is, perhaps, one of the most difficult to learn of all the lessons of life. Beginning at the very foot of the hill, and working to the top, seems a very discouraging process; and precisely at this point have thousands of young men made shipwreck of their lives.

'Let this be understood, then, at starting; that the patient conquest of difficulties which rise in the regular and legitimate channels of business and enterprise is not only essential in securing the success which you seek, but it is essential to that preparation of your mind which is requisite for the enjoyment of your success, and for retaining them when gained. It is the general rule of Providence, the world over, and in all time, that unearned success is a curse. It is the rule of Providence, the process of earning success shall be the preparation for its contemplation and enjoyment. So, day by day, and week by week, so, month after month, and year after year, work on, and in that prosess gain strength and symmetry, and nerve and knowledge, that when success, patiently worked for, shall come, it may find you prepared to receive it. The development which you will get in this brave and patient labor, will prove itself, in the end, the most valnable of your success. It will help to make a man of you. It will give you power and self reliance. It will give not only self respect, but the respect of your fellows and the public.'

PERILS OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

A Speller Who Downed the Whole School and was Downed Himself.

I was riding through the country west of Pekin, Ill., with an organ and piano agent, when we came along to a school house one evening and found a spelling school in progress. We had yet three miles to go to reach town, but the agent suggested that we stop for a while, adding:

"If I can't spell the whole school down, then I don't want a cent.

There was a big turn out, and the master at once invited us to take a hand. I had been there before, and politely declined. The agent, however, went into the ranks with great enthusiasm, and, in the course of fifteen minutes, had downed all but twelve. Then I overheard growls and threats and mutterings from half a dozen young men, and knew that he was galloping to his doom. Five minutes later there were only six up, and at the end of another five the agent and the belle of the school stood alone. The mutterings grew louder and more menacing, and I decided to slip out doors. I was unhitching the team when there came a loud cry, followed by a succession of crashes, and a crowd poured out through the door. The agent was being dragged by the hair of the head, and as soon as well out into the yard they rolled him down a bank into the creek. I got out with the team by the skin of my teeth, and, reaching the town, sat up all night for the agent. He came in about daylight, clothing in rags, eyes bunged up, two fingers broken, and going lame in both legs, and as he fell into a chair he explained:

"Before using and after using, I first downed the school, and then the school downed me, and I'll be hanged if I ever spell another word according to Webster in my life."

Mount Union.

"Buckwheat cakes this month lay in,
Eat freely of pork and sasage;
These things kind heaven gives to him
Who in this world works his passage."

John Etnier, a former resident of Mt. Union, but now of Washington state, Otto C. Etnier, of Pittsburg, Fred Smith, of Harrisburg, J. E. Garver, of Cora P. O., Mrs. Jackson Zeth, of Hopewell, Mrs. Sheriff Neely, of Shade Gap, Jas. Morrison, of Ft. Worth, Tex, D. C. Fleck, of Ft. Littleton, Mac Steffy, of Williamsport, Md., Charlie Ross, of Baltimore, Md., Geo. Spangler, of Williamsport, Md., Rev. J. W. Olewine, of Altoona, Mrs. Nannie Ingraham, of Franklinville, Ed. Giles, of Altoona, John Gross, of Omaha, Neb., Miss Mary Watkins, of Smithville, Pa., are a few of the visitors to our town last week.

Miss Fannie Long spent last week at Hopewell, the guest of Mrs. Rev. [illegible] Moorhead.

Mrs. D. C. Appleby returned last week from her trip to Philadelphia.

Miss Ida Shaver returned to her home at Huntingdon last week.

Mrs. and Katie Weems spent Sunday at Ft. Littleton, and C. W. H. kept house during their absence.

W. J. Campbell left on Monday for Philadelphia, where he expects to attend a course of medical lectures.

On real bright moonlight nights the street lamps burn brilliantly, but on dark, murky nights when the streets and crossings are covered with mud the lights are few and far between.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Closing Scenes in the Senate and House.

The Work Done by the Principal Committees.

A dispatch from Washington on the day of the adjournment of Congress said: The first session of the Fifty-first Congress came to a very quiet ending to-day at 6 P. M. For an hour before that time both Houses were in recess, there being no further legislation to be transacted, except the reception of announcements of the President's signature to bills. President Harrison spent the day at the Capitol, occupying the room set apart for the Chief Executive at the Senate end of the building. He was accompanied by each member of his Cabinet, except Secretary Rusk. In the Senate Mr. Harris presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the body to Vice-President Morton for his fair and impartial conduct in the chair, and Mr. Ransom performed a like service for President Pro Tem. Ingalls. In the House no Democrat arose to offer this mark of courtesy to Speaker Reed, and the final adjournment there came without an interesting incident of any kind. It is not customary to offer a resolution of thanks to the Speaker at the end of each session, but only at the expiration of a Congress.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate three veto messages from the President, two of them on bills referring to the Court of Claims---the claims of Charles P. Chouteau and of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.---and the third one the bill to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia for the purpose of gambling.

While business was in suspense Mr. Blaine, who had accompanied the President to the Capitol, stepped into the Senate chamber and was greeted with cordiality by several of his former associates—Messrs. Dawes, Cullom, Hawley and Ingalls and others.

The President did not show up in the Senate Chamber at all, but when he was informed that all the business had been disposed of and he had informed the committee who waited upon him in that regard that he had no further communication to make to Congress, he quietly took his departure and returned to the White House for dinner.

Vice-President Morton made a brief speech at 6 o'clock, declaring the session closed.

The House celebrated its adjournment by indulging in a lively discussion about the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and by removing its Postmaster, who has been found guilty of malfeasance by an investigating committee. The report was accompanied by a resolution declaring the office of Postmaster of the House vacant, and directing the Assistant Postmaster to perform the duties of Postmaster until a Postmaster shall have been elected and duly qualified, and this resolution was agreed to.

Five o'clock was the hour first fixed for adjournment, but as that hour drew nigh the time was extended until six. At 5:30 a recess until 5:55 was taken. The galleries remained crowded until the end. Great curiosity existed as to whether the usual resolution thanking the Chair for his services as presiding officer would be offered, and if so, by whom, and what would become of it. No such resolution was offered, however, and at sharp 6 o'clock Speaker Reed brought the session to a close without a single word beyond the full announcement, and then directing his messenger to take charge of the ivory gavel, silver inkstand, and a large basket of flowers that adorned his desk, he retired to his room.

And thus the first session of the Fifty-first Congress came to a close, a session during which the Senate met for 224 days against 197 days in the Fiftieth Congress, which terminated on October 20, 1889. The House was in session for 233 days.

Of the principal committees of the Senate the Committee on Pensions has had referred to it about 2000 bills and resolutions, 1200 of which originated in the Senate and 800 in the House. Of this number about 1000 have been reported—400 Senate and 600 House. The committee reported five general bills, three of which became laws. The Committee on Territories has received forty-eight bills. Of this number thirty-seven have been reported, a number of which have become laws. Among them were the bills providing for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming.

The Elections Committee of the House decided 17 out of 18 cases before it in favor of 10 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 1 Union-Labor candidate. One case is undecided, and 4 of those reported have not been decided by the House. The contestants in every case were Republicans. In every case the recommendations of the committee were adopted. Seven Republicans and 1 Union-Labor candidate were seated and 1 seat declared vacant.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions had referred to it 4253 bills, or nearly one-third of the bills introduced in the House at this session. Of this number 1103 have been reported by the committee. Of these five were general bills, three of which became laws.

Of the bills introduced in the House the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds received 494. Of these 187 were reported by the committee, the appropriations carried aggregating $23,000,000. Of this number thirty-nine passed the House carrying $5,281,639. Thirty-six have been approved by the President carrying $4,851,639. Three have been vetoed—Hudson, N. Y.; Dallas, Texas; Tuscaloosa, Fla.—carrying $315,000. The appropriations for public buildings aggregated $10,557,000.

During the session twenty-seven bills have been referred to the Committe on Education, proposing general educational legislation. Of this number two have been reported favorably to the House—the Blair bill and the Morrill Educational College bill. The latter became a law. The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures received thirty-three bills. Of these the committee reported five, one of which became a law—the Silver bill. The Committee on Agriculture received thirty-eight bills, ten of which were reported and three of which became laws.

There have been three veto messages by the President.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Frightfully Mangled by an Explosion in a Sawmill.

At Chewalla, McNairy County, Tenn., five men were instantly killed by the explosion of a sawmill boiler belonging to a Mr. Gurley. Gurley's body was torn into shreds.

William Johnson's head was torn from his body and thrown fifty yards distant. Walter Fitman and his brother and a son of Gurley were horribly mangled.

A colored laborer was fatally injured.

An interstate hay palace has been opened at Momence, Ill. It is 206 feet long and 155 feet wide in the centre, in the form of a cross, and built of baled hay, with bales of straw as trimmings. It is occupied for an agricultural and industrial exhibition

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN KEEN, driven insane by grief over the death of three children out of five within three days from diphtheria at Newark, N. J., killed himself with a revolver in a New York city hotel.

Two brothers of the name of De Lask were drowned in the Erie Canal at Utica, N. Y., by the upsetting of a rowboat.

MRS. ANNIE GILROY, widow of John Gilroy, died of old age, at the remarkable age of 107 years, at her home, in Newark, N. J. She was a native of Ireland, having been born in Fermanagh in 1783.

COMMANDER FRANCIS G. DALLAS, United States Navy, retired, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, after an illness of six weeks, aged about sixty-eight years. Commander Dallas was declared a lunatic in April, 1864, as a lieutenant commander in the navy.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, ex-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, died at Woodstock, Vt., from the effects of a paralytic stroke and advanced age. Mr. Bilings was born at Royalton, Vt., September 27, 1823.

RAPHAEL & LEWENBURG, dealers and manufacturers of cloaking, Boston, Mass., have assigned. Their liabilities are estimated at from $175,000 to $200,000.

AN express train dashed into the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Williams at a crossing in Camden, N. J. Mr. Williams was mangled and killed instantly and his wife fatally injured.

MAJOR GOULD has declined the Republican nomination in Massachusetts for State Auditor.

A WARRANT was issued in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the arrest of Joseph J. Day, Jr., a Sunday-school Superintendent, for embezzlement.

GOVERNOR HILL has appointed General Robert A. Pryor as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New York, in the place of Judge Larremore, who recently tendered his resignation, to take effect October 1.

THE Vermont Legislature organized at Montpelier. In the Senate Frank H. Durnell, of Washington County, was elected President pro tem; in the House Representative Start was made Speaker.

FAYETTE LEWIS, the owner of a saw mill and a barrel factory at Genesse Fork, Penn., was instantly killed while at work. He was thrown on a circular saw, severing one leg, both arms, and his head.

THE New York Central has declared war against the Knights of Labor and Third Vice-President Webb issued an order for the discharge of all members of that organization in the road's employ.

COLONEL E. F. GAYLOR, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., for failing to account for trust funds.

THE iron and steel men of England, Germany and the United States held their annual session in New York city; a statue of Alexander L. Holley was unveiled; a Bessemer medal was presented to ex-Mayor Hewett and there was a dinner at Delmonico's in the evening.

South and West.

COLONEL LEVIN WOOLFORD, State Tax Commissioner of Maryland, suffered a stroke paralysis at his home, at Princess Anne, which proved fatal. Colonel Woolford was seventy-two years old. He was State Comptroller from 1873 until 1877.

UNITED STATES officers raided illicit distilleries in Howard County, Ark., and captured nineteen moonshiners and three stills. This is the most successful raid ever made in that State.

THE Jackson (Tenn.) woolen mills have assigned to R. A. Allison. The liabilities are over $100,000.

JACOB JOHNSON and C. D. Stanberg were killed in a collision on the Northern Pacific road at Tenim, Oregon.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of St. Augustine, Fla., shot and killed Miss Mamie Joseph, a prominent society lady, because she had refused his offer of marriage.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY was buried under a falling wall at Lynchburg, Va., and badly but not dangerously hurt.

SECRETARY RUSK, of the Department of Agriculture, visited the Corn Palace at Sioux City, Iowa, and expressed surprise at its proportions and beauty. He said that if it could be reproduced at the World's Fair in 1893, and in connection there with an exposition of the growing and milling of corn and the preparation of food therefrom, it would be one of the greatest educators that could be introduced.

MICHAEL KOENIG and Patrick Mullgrew were suffocated by gas in an establishment at Eisen, Vineyard County, Cal. Mullgrew entered a large cask to clean it and was overcome by the gas. Koenig went to his assistance and was also overcome and both men died before they could be taken out.

THE postoffice at Bishopville, S. C., has been closed because of hostility of the people for their postmasters.

RETURNS show that the full Democratic ticket is elected in Georgia by the usual heavy majority, there being practically no opposition. Both constitutional amendments have been carried. The General Assembly is three-fourths Farmers' Alliance.

THE first State election was held in Idaho for Congressman and the entire State ticket. The indications on the day after the election seemed to favor the Republican ticket.

FIRE, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, destroyed five business buildings at Crawford, Neb., causing a loss of $50,000.

EX-GOVERNOR PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, died in Baltimore, at the advanced age of eighty years. Governor Thomas served in almost every elective and appointive State office in Maryland.

TERRIFIC prairie fires have been raging east and south of Dickinson, North Dakota Heavy losses of crops are reported.

THE Minnesota Supreme Court has decided that the upper berths of all sleeping cars running in that State must remain closed when not in use.

Washington.

THE President has approved the act limiting the cost for the public building at Hoboken, N. J., and the act in regard to the fire limit of site of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Post office.

THE President sent to the Senate the nominations of George S. Batcheller, of New York, to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Portugal; Horace W. Metcalf, of Maine, Consul at Bermuda; Oscar Malmros of Minnesota, Consul at Denia, Spain.

FIGURES issued by the Census Bureau show that the population of Oklahoma Territory is 61,701.

ACCORDING to figures issued by the Census Bureau, the population of Montana is 131,769. In 1880 the population was 39,159. Increase, 92,610, or 236.50 per cent.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT SHIELDS, of the Census Office, recognized the efforts New York city is making to obtain a correct count of her population by sending on to the city Special Agent W. H. Alcott, who was instructed to confer with Mayor Grant on certain points connected with the recount.

BIDS were opened at the Navy Department for four naval vessels, the Cramps, of Philadelphia, offering the lowest bids.

THE President vetoed the House bill declaring the retirement of Captain Charles B. Stivers, United States Army, legal and valid, and that he is entitled as such officer to his pay.

THE Public Debt statement issued from the Treasury Department shows a decrease in the debt during the last month amounting to $4,582,907. Total cash in the Treasury, $679,396,437.05.

THE President signed the Tariff bill and it has become a law.

FIGURES issued by the Census Bureau show that the total population of New Hampshire is 375,827. In 1880 the population was 346,991. Increase, 28,836, or 8.31 per cent.

IN the ten months of the session just closed President Harrison sent to the Senate 3837 nominations, of which all but twelve were confirmed.

THE Department of State has received a despatch from the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, announcing that the President of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree accepting the plan for an intercontinental railway commission.

Foreign.

MR. HEADLEY, the owner of the cutter Isabel, belonging in Hartlepool, England, and the crew of the vessel, which was engaged in fishing for pearls off New Guinea, have been massacred by the natives. The cutter was looted and then scuttled.

SCARLET FEVER is epidemic in many places in Silesia. It has been found advisable to close the schools. Numbers of deaths have occurred.

A POOR woman and three children, who had taken refuge at night in a hay stack near Schwetz, Prussia, were cremated by the burning of the stack.

BIRCHALL was convicted at Woodstock, Canada, of the murder of Benwell and sentenced to be hanged on November 14.

A DELIBERATE attempt was made upon the lives of King Alexander of Servia and his father, ex-King Milan, at Belgrade. The story that a bomb was accidentally exploded under the royal carriage was given to the public by the authorities in order to minimize the importance of the affair.

PRINCE GEORGE of Wales left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Kentville, on a week's moose-hunting expedition.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany was cordially welcomed to Vienna, Austria; later in the day he started, with Emperor Francis Joseph, for the Styrian Alps.

THE strike of the wool shearers at Sydney, New South Wales, has been declared off.

FEDERAL re-enforcements have been sent to Ticino, Switzerland. The disaffection in the canton seems to be increasing.

THE Sultan of Turkey has accepted the resignation of the Greek Patriarch, Dionysios.

AN African woman, Juliana Alderete y Corrales, has just died at San Antonio de los Banos, Cuba, at the age of 125 years.

A FIRE extended over a large area on Pitt, Castlereagh, Moore and Hunter streets, in Sydney, New South Wales. The damage is estimated at $7,500,000.

THE wife of Dr. Dostaler, of Maskinonge, Canada; Mrs. Peche, Mrs. Heroux and two young children attempted to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, near Louiseville, Canada, when the carriage was struck by a train and the three women were instantly killed. The children escaped unhurt.

THE LABOR WORLD.

LABOR troubles are reported in Australia.

MINNEAPOLIS city laborers' wages were increased to $1.75.

THE miners' unions in Great Britain have doubled in a year.

THE ship-building industry of the American lakes is active.

A CINCINNATI (Ohio) street car conductor has fallen heir to $150,000.

THE Workingmen's Suffrage Congress was held recently, in Brussels, Belgium.

BRITISH employers are forming a mutual insurance association against strikers.

NEW YORK slate and metal roofers have agreed to work eight hours for $3.50 for a year.

FURNITURE-WORKERS in a New York city shop refuse to do without beer in working hours.

THE glass-bead makers of Austria-Hungary get five cents per 1000 dozen. A quick workman can make 5000 per day.

A NUMBER of tobacco workers, including all the cigarette makers in one factory, have gone on a strike, in Havana, Cuba.

THE miners' federation in Great Britain, which is said to have 150,000 members, is about to demand an advance of five per cent.

IT is said that forty unions in the New York building trades have 60,000 members. In the same city hod-carriers are paid twenty-two cents an hour.

THE miners' unions in Great Britain have doubled in a year. One is $30,000 ahead in the same time. Advances of forty per cent in wages have been won.

THE Connellsville (Penn.) coke region has not had a year of such freedom from labor disturbances of a general character for many years as the present one has been.

A NEW YORK paper states that ninety per cent. of the telegraph operators of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies have recently organized to secure increase of salaries.

THE total number of persons employed in mines in Hungary is 35,533, of which 29,830 are adult males, nearly 5000 are boys of between twelve and sixteen and the few hundreds remaining are women.

THE great lace manufacturing concern of Wooten & Moseley, of Nottingham, England, is to be removed to Scranton, Penn., where six acres of land have been given for a location. The plant will be as extensive as that at Nottingham, which employs 3000 persons.

THE Minister of the Exterior of France is collecting statistics in regard to the conditions of labor from all countries for the purpose of making suggestions how to obviate pernicious competition of the industries of the different nations of the world.

MRS. MARY CLEARY DUNCREUX is not only president of the New York screw manufactory, but a practical working mechanic, who inspects all the output of her establishment and who can turn out first-class cabinet screws, gun screws, watch screws and machine screws.

WHEN the New York Central Railroad needed men, during the recent strike, in such large numbers that they could not select them one by one by actual trial, they instituted an examination which is precisely similar to the method of labor registration under the Massachusetts civil service commission.

THE demand for laborers on railroad work in the Northwest so far exceeds the available supply that contractors on the various lines now building have been compelled to send East for help. It is estimated that not less than 7000 men are employed in construction work alone in Oregon at present, and many hundreds more could be employed were they there.

There is No Kissing in Japan.

Young Japanese girls are as nature made them, and very sweet they are, too, in their quaint dresses, showing the plump chest and rounded arms, says the *Home Queen*. Pages could be written about their charms. What dear, dainty little dolly they are! Such white teeth, rosy lips, coy smiles! Who shall describe them? And what next? A kiss, perhaps? Not over here. Oh, never! They never do. They don't know how; actually they don't know how, and even peasant girls are closely guarded.

Fancy a young man in cotton kimono and wooden clogs stealing a chance to walk with his best girl under the blooming cherry trees, explaining the constellations and quoting sentimental poetry, telling her that he "hung upon her eyelids," that "her voice was like a temple gong," in fact, that he loved but her alone, and then making her several formal bows at the door of her father's straw-thatched hut as they parted in the moonlight. Can an American lover stretch his imagination enough to believe in a sweetheart not kissing those pretty lips, paint and all, by a sort of "natural selection?"

'Tis a melancholy fact, but a Japanese has no such impulse. No lover courts his mistress with "sweetest, persuasive kisses." No mother kisses her baby as she cuddles it against her bosom.

Sixty Years in the Service.

There is a man in the United Navy today who has been a "blue-jacket upward of sixty years. Admiral Porter and he were boys together in the service. Though the winters of nearly three-quarters of a century has come and gone since his birth, he is as hale and as active to-day as many a man whose sum total of years does not exceed thirty. He—being the oldest man in the service, and having performed more than one heroic deed during the Mexican, Seminole and Civil Wars, for he participated in all three—is allowed great privileges, and may come and go whenever he pleases. He is not a drinking man to any extent, not a total abstainer by any means, but he always uses liquor in moderation. He has not a living relative in the world that he knows of; he has always been, as he expresses it, "a bird alone." He was not more than twelve years old when he entered the navy, and a man-of-war has been his home ever since. He is now a shipped boatswain's mate, and his pay amounts to between forty-five and fifty dollars per month. He has been most severely wounded in two or three engagements, as the scars still visible are testimony, and they are of no delicate description either, but quite the reverse. —*Boston Transcript.*

Among the best customers for Swiss watches are the United States, although the industry is largely developed in America. Germany takes about 17,000,000 francs' worth of Swiss watches annually, Great Britain 13,000,000 worth and France 6,500,000 worth.

Are any of the new-fangled washing compounds as goods as the old-fashioned soap? Dobbins's Electric Soap has been sold every day for 24 *years* and is now just as good as ever. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

THE weight of a cubic foot of aluminium is 162 pounds avoirdupois; of iron, 475.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

GENERAL GRANT entered the real estate business in St. Louis, Mo., in 1858.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands in every city are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have been cured by this successful medicine. All who suffer from scrofula should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.

All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

For Your Moulting Hens.

Many people get only from five to six dozen eggs in a year from a hen and lose money when they ought to get three times that many and make money rapidly. How? There are about 600 eggs in the ovaries of a hen; get all you can of them in two years, then kill the hen. You thus save two or three years' feeding of the hen which is no small item if you buy all the food. When a hen is in "condition," says a high poultry authority "she will lay plenty of eggs." Therefore help her through the moulting season that she may be in condition to lay during the winter. Thousands of people have proven Sheridan's Condition Powder to be worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting. It keeps them in health, helps form the new plumage, and gets them in condition to lay early. If you give them during the moulting Sheridan's Condition Powder daily in extra doses, they will get to laying much sooner and will lay all winter, larger, better, and more vigorous eggs for hatching than pullets. But don't keep them a third year; get all the eggs in two. *Remember Sheridan's Powder is not an egg-food; you can raise or make food as cheaply as anyone.* To any person interested I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., on receipt of name and stamp for reply will send a recipe for making a good egg-food at small cost. They are also the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder. For 50 cts. they will send two twenty-five cent packs, five packs for $1; or for $1.20 one large 2¼ pound can of Powder postpaid; six cans for $5, express prepaid. Sample copy of the best poultry magazine sent free. The paper one year and a large can of Powder for $1.50.

NORWAY, Sweden and Denmark are independent powers, and are not federated.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Woman, her diseases and their treatment. 72 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon receipt of 10c., cost of mailing, etc. Address Prof. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine which makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun.

Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure 'll come.

But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is that there's a woman willing to suffer when there's a *guaranteed* remedy in the nearest drug store.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

NYNU—40

WM. FITCH & CO.,

102 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

PENSION ATTORNEYS

of over 25 years' experience. Successfully prosecute pensions and claims of all kinds in shortest possible time. No FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

FAT FOLKS Reduce 15 to 25 pounds per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience. Confidential. Send 6c. for circulars and testimonials. Address DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, 243 State St., Chicago, Ill.

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS SETTLED UNDER NEW LAW. Soldiers, Widows, Parents, send for blank applications and information. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.

ELEGANT Church Fairs, dealers in Holiday Goods & Souvenirs for Tourists. Send stamp for CATALOGUE. **NOVELTIES** GWYER & COLDWELL, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cheap Homes on Grand Prairie, Arks

Great inducements to colonies. For particulars address LAND COM., T. & A. R. Ry., Stuttgart, Arks.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PENSIONS Thousands *entitled* under the *New Act.* Write immediately for BLANKS for application. Employ the old reliable firm, J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

ASTHMA CURED FREE A trial package by mail to sufferers. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists $1.00.

BEN FRANKLIN'S WILL.

Contested After the Lapse of a Century.

The Philosopher's Heirs Want a Famous Trust Abrogated.

A petition was filed in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, Penn., by the heirs of Benjamin Franklin, praying that the sum of $100,000 now held by the Board of City Trusts, and known as the "Franklin fund," be turned over to them, the ground for the claim being that the provisions of the will are in violation of the law, and therefore void.

Under his will, probated in 1790, the philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, bequeathed in trust to the cities of Philadelphia and Boston each the sum of $5000, to be invested in the form of loans, at five per cent. interest, to "married young artificers" not over the age of twenty-five, to assist them in establishing themselves in business. Franklin had in view the welfare of thousands of apprentices, who after serving an apprenticeship and after having a certificate of good moral character, and being married and not yet twenty-five, were privileged to borrow from this fund upon condition that two respectable citizens became their sureties. The philosopher had in his eye the growth, instead of the decadence, of the apprenticeship system in vogue in those early days, and he had rather a golden picture in his mind of the fruits such a sum of money would bring forth, so that in his will he counted with comparative certainty on the relization at the end of 100 years of a sum amounting to $655,000.

From this sum $500,000 was to be devoted to municipal improvements. with especial reference to a water supply from Wissahickon Creek for Philadelphia, and the improvement of navigation on the Schuylkill River, and the remaining $155,000 was to be reinvested for another period of 100 years, at the expiration of which he anticipated it would have reached, at compound interest, the flattering sum of $20,000,061, which was to be divided between the city and State, the city to receive $5,000,061 and the State $15,000,000. The same provisions applied to both the cities of Boston and Philadelphia.

The first period of 100 years having now elapsed, the city of Boston has swollen the nucleus of the bequest to about $400,000. The fund held by the Board of City Trusts has only reached the sum of about $100,000. The suit which has been commenced has for its object the distribution of this fund to the heirs of Franklin, descended through his only daughter, Sarah Franklin Bache. It is estimated that there are over fifty of these heirs in Philadelphia and vicinity.

The suit has been instituted through Albert D. Bache, Paymaster United States Navy, stationed at League Island, one of four great-grandchildren of Richard Bache, who married Franklin's daughter, and in whom her estate became vested after her death. They are heirs in the direct line, and one of them has thus been selected to represent the petition to the suit. The counsel for the heirs are George W. Pepper and Russell Duane, with a Sydney Biddle as consulting counsel in Philadelphia, and John Chipman Gray, brother of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is consulting counsel in Boston. The suit is to be first decided in Philadelphia, before steps will be taken to secure the fund held in Boston, but a notice has been served upon the trustees of the Boston fund, which will prevent any disbursement of it until the litigation is terminated.

The contest is based upon several grounds, the primary and most important of which is what is known as the "rule of perpetuities" in common law. The law does not provide for the vesting of a legacy beyond the period of twenty-one years after the lifetime of the legatee, except funds devoted to charity. It is distinctly claimed that Franklin's plan did not contemplate charity from the fact that interest was charged on the loans. The claim is also raised that the purpose of the testator has not been consummated owing to the apathy and negligence of the trustees both in Philadelphia and Boston, but more especially in Philadelphia, where the principal sum has only attained about one-sixth of the proportion originally figured out.

The petition filed by the heirs sets forth that the Board of City Trusts is about to dispose of the fund for the benefit of the city of Philadelphia, and asks that the board be cited to appear in court and answer the averments filed, and also that it be restrained from disposing of the fund. Among the direct and collateral heirs who are parties to the suit, and who have held meetings since last April to discuss the propriety of bringing proceedings at law, are Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, the well known organizer of charitable entertainments of Philadelphia; Mrs. Perry, mother-in-law of Dr. William Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania; James Maj Duane, Mrs. Sophie Irwin, Admiral Harwood, of Washington, and several other naval officers, and Norris Williams. The decision of Chief Justice Gibson in the case of Hilliard against Miller will be largely drawn upon for proceedings in this case.

ARIZONA STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Governor of the Territory.

N. O. Murphy, the Acting Governor of Arizona Territory, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. He says that he is unofficially informed that the eleventh census places the population of the Territory at 57,600, exclusive of Indians and military reservations, and with those who live on reservations (not Indians) the population of the Territory will probably exceed 60,000.

A table accompanying the report gives the following facts as to the taxable property of the Territory, cents omitted: Number of acres of land in the Territory, 3,493,062; valuation of land, $3,938,564; valuation of improvements, $2,139,049; value of the city and town lots, $1,863,893; value of improvements on same, $2,232,968.

The Acting Governor protests against the prevailing system of taxation—that is assessing property at a low valuation, consequently necessitating a high rate. He recommends that an enabling act for the admission of Arizonia in the Union be passed by Congress; that all public lands within the Territory be donated to it; that all school lands be donated to the Territory for school purposes; that the San Carlos Apaches be removed from the Territory and the reservation be opened for settlement, and that what is known as the "Idaho test oath" be made applicable to Arizona.

OFFICIAL returns show that 5,000,000 acres of land in Ireland have been cultivated in 1890, a decrease from 1889 of 150,000 acres. Every crop shows a decreased yield.

LATER NEWS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF PARIS, with his son, the young Duke of Orleans, and an extensive suite, arrived in New York city on the Germanic and were welcomed by a number of officers of the Army of the Potomac who knew the Count when he served during the late war on General McClellan's staff.

Two children of Nelson Dixon, aged seven and four years, were burned to death at Marlborough, Mass., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home at Newport, R. I.

AT New Albany, Ind., William Carroll, the eighteen-year-old son of John Carroll, a painter, and Louis Griggs, a young carpenter, got into a fight as the result of a scuffle begun in fun, and stabbed each other to death.

HARRISON NEWMAN, a Charity Commissioner, committed suicide by jumping into the Ohio River from the Pennsylvania bridge at Louisville, Kentucky. He was out of his mind owing to troubles of his brother, Scott Newman, who is accused of robbing the city in a granite contract.

THE United States steamer Corwin has arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from Alaska, with the Government exploring party on board.

THE Postmaster-General has issued instructions to postmasters regarding the enforcement of the Anti-Lottery law.

THE Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation shows a net increase during September amounting to $62,009,767.

SECRETARY WINDOM issued an order closing the Treasury Department for one day out of respect to the memory of Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, who was Secretary of the Treasury for twenty-nine days in 1860, under President Buchanan. The building will also be draped for ten days.

THE President appointed Austin J. Braddock, of Rockville, Md.; Henry J. Aten, of Hiawatha, Kan.; John S. Mayhugh, of Elko, Nev., and Miss Helen P. Clark, of Montana, to be special agents to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, a prominent local preacher in the Methodist Church and an official of Markham Township, Canada, has absconded. He had forged paper to the amount of $10,000.

A TERRIFIC gale prevailed in the North Sea. Five vessels foundered during the storm.

GREAT discontent continues at Suakim, Egypt, owing to the stringent precautionary measures taken by the British Government against cholera. All trade is completely paralyzed. Hundreds of natives in the interior are dying of starvation.

FORTY cases of cholera were reported in Aleppo, Arabia, during one day, twenty-eight of which proved fatal. The inhabitants of the place are leaving there to escape the disease.

THE Neva, in Russia, has risen seven feet owing to a hurricane. St. Petersburg is flooded.

JAMES REILLY, aged thirty-five, a well known conductor, was run over and killed by a passenger train at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

ALFRED WANAMAKER, of Reading, Penn., a cousin of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, committed suicide in a cheap lodging-house at St. Louis, Mo. He left letters stating that domestic trouble and liquor drove him to suicide.

FORTY THOUSAND dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by a prairie fire in the town of Lawrence, Grant County, Minn. Thousands of acres of wheat have also been devastated. Cause, cinders dumped on a roadway from a threshing machine.

THE Secretary of the Navy awarded to William E. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, Penn., the contract for the construction of two coast-line battle ships, increased in length twelve feet over the department's plans, for $3,020,000 each.

ORDERS were issued from the Navy Department to the commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, to accept cruiser No. 5, known as the San Francisco.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. WHITE, Superintendent of the Sixth division of the railway mail service, with headquarters at Chicago, has been appointed General Superintendent of the railway mail service at Washington, vice J. Lowrie Bell, recently appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

IMPORT duties in Uruguay have been increased five per cent. and export duties have been restored.

SIXTY leper convicts confined in the penal establishment at Noumea, New Caledonia, made their escape. The authorities have been unable to discover their whereabouts.

THE revolutionary party in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, has won a victory on the question of a revision of the constitution. The popular vote shows 11,928 for, and 11,834 against revision.

THOUSANDS of mother-of-pearl workers are camping in the Galizynberg forest, near Vienna, Austria, in a destitute condition.

THE wife of General Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation army, died recently in London, England.

J. R. COCHRAN, late Probate Judge of Belmont County, Ohio, has been arrested on the charge of using the mails for immoral purposes.

MESSRS. C. H. PETERS & SON, of Athens Ohio, who are engaged in the shipment of produce, made a sale to a New York firm recently of 5000 cases or 150,000 dozen eggs for a consideration of $26,250.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

221ST DAY.—The conference report on the Tariff bill was discussed, but a vote was not reached....The conference report on the General Deficiency bill was agreed to....Among the nominations sent by the President were those of A. J. Cassatt, of Pennsylvania; George M. Pullman, of Illinois, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, to be members of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, and S. N. Boyd, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Siam.

222D DAY.—The Conference report on the Tariff bill was adopted, three Republicans, Paddock, Pettigrew and Plumb, voting with the Democrats. A concurrent resolution, with an amendment offered to it, to correct the enrollment of the Tariff bill, was agreed to.

223D DAY.—The Senate passed the last day of the session in making disposition of executive business and clearing the desk of the President pro tem. Frequent recesses were taken later in the day to while away the time, and about three o'clock the adjournment resolution passed by the House was taken up and amended so as to provide for a dissolution of Congress at 6 P. M. Accordingly, when that hour arrived the Senate adjourned sine die.

In the House.

231ST DAY.—The Senate amendment to the bill granting leaves to postal clerks and employes was concurred in....Mr. Morse introduced a bill fixing a duty of one and a half cents a pound on binding twine composed wholly or in part of manilla jute, sisal, grass, flax or hemp....A bill was passed to prevent the desecration of the United States flag by the printing thereon of any painting or advertisements....Mr. Owen introduced a bill providing that all pensions granted to soldiers upon applications filed after July 1, 1880, and granted in consequence of wounds received in the line of duty, shall begin and be paid from the date of honorable discharge ....The conference report on the bill to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the Army and to transfer the Weather Service to the Agricultural Department was agreed to....The individual pension bills on the calendar were then taken up and passed (forty-four in twenty-five minutes).

232D DAY.—The House concurred in the resolution designed to make the conclusion reached by the International Marine Conference effective....The joint resolution appropriating $10,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to test at small towns and villages the system of free delivery was passed. .. Mr. Funson, of Kansas, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to establish a uniform standard for wheat, oats, barley and other grains....Mr. Breckenridge, calling for the regular order, the Speaker laid before the House the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee....The request of the Senate for a conference on the bill to promote the administration of justice in the United States Army was granted.

233D DAY.—Mr. McKinley called up the concurrent resolution directing the clerk to number consecutively the paragraphs of the engrossed tariff bill with Senate amendments. After the amendments had been agreed to, further corrections and punctuations were ordered....The Speaker named Messrs. McKinley, Perkins and McMillan to join with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn if he had no further communications to make....A resolution was adopted declaring the office of Postmaster of the House vacant and directing the Assistant Postmaster to assume charge until Captain Wheat's successor was named....At 6 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

TEACHING AT THIRTEEN.

This Girl is Probably the Youngest "Schoolmarm" on Record.

Probably the youngest school teacher in Pennsylvania is Miss Clara Greenawald, who has been engaged as teacher in one of the schools of Penn township. Miss Greenawald is just thirteen years of age. She looks older than that, and some time ago when she applied, among a lot of others, to be examined by County Superintendent Zechman she led the class and made an average of 21⅜, the standard being 22. On this certificate she readily obtained a school.

Since her age has been learned there is some doubt among the directors of the township about allowing her to continue, and some one has raised the point that the employment of one of her years will deprive the district of its State appropriation. The matter has been referred to the school authorities for decision.

THE MARKETS.

40 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 15	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs	5 75	@	7 10
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	4 65
Dressed		5½@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 85	@	5 10
Patents	5 25	@	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	1 01¾
Rye—State	71	@	74
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55½	@	56½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	48
Mixed Western	41	@	46
Hay—Good	50	@	60
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.00c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	23½
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	18
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7½	@	9¾
Skims—Light	2	@	3
Western	7	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	22½

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 65	@	4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 45	@	4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 30	@	4 75
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 00¾	@	1 01¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	53
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	43
Barley—No. 1 Canada	87	@	90

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by		23½@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	16 50
Butter—Firsts	17	@	22½

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight		3⅛@	5½
Sheep—Live weight	—	@	4
Lambs		5¼@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	96¼	@	96¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	55½	@	56
Oats—Ungraded White	42	@	43½
Potatoes	20	@	77
Butter—Creamery Extra	21	@	22
Cheese—Part skims	6	@⅞	7

What Every Horseman and Cattle Owner Wants.

A Good Reliable Liniment and Condition Powder.

Such are to be found in DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles, and his DERBY CONDITION POWDERS.

No pay if the LINIMENT and POWDERS are not superior to any others. Certificates have been received from the late COL. D. MCDANIEL and over 1000 other horsemen.

If you once give them a trial you will never be without the above mentioned invaluable articles. Sold by all druggists and saddlers. Depot 40 Murray st., N. Y.

Judicious Speculation.

Money invested in sums of from $1 to $5 weekly or monthly will make you a fortune. Write for information. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack. 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL
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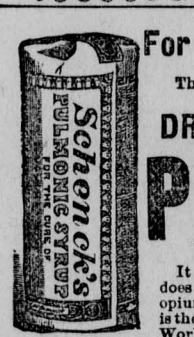

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grow fair in the light of their works, especially if they use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes. All grocers keep it.

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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THREE MONTHS,.....25

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HON. L. E. Atkinson has been renominated for congress by the Republicans of this district. The conference convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, but owing to the absence of Mr. Lincoln, of Union, and his conferees the conference adjourned until the next day. The Franklin county conferees refused to participate in the conference because their demand for seven votes was not acceeded to. Their action was childish. During the balloting on Wednesday and Thursday, Potter of Snyder, received 3 votes, Lincoln, of Union, 3 votes, Culberson, of Mifflin, 3 votes, McKibben, of Fulton, 3 votes, and Atkinson 6 votes. Thursday night the contest was ended by the three Snyder conferees and two from Union voting with Huntingdon and Juniata for Dr. Atkinson, on the 145th ballot. On this ballot the Fulton conferees stood by Dr. McKibben and the Mifflin conferees voted for Culberson. When the result was announced a motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted. Dr. Atkinson appeared before the conference and in a neat speech thanked the members for again honoring him. He also paid a tribute to the high character and fairness of the other candidates. Messrs. McKibben, Potter and Lincoln made speeches pledging their support to the nominee. Huntingdon county was represented in the conference by K. A. Lovell, Esq., of Huntingdon, W. W. Fuller, of Mount Union, and E. O. Rogers, of Cromwell.

ARBOR DAY.

Superintendent Waller Issues a Circular Upon the Subject.

Superintendent of Public Instrution Waller has issued the following circular regarding the autum school Arbor Day:

Inasmuch as many schools were closed before Arbor Day in April last, set apart by proclamation of his excellency Governor Beaver, and in order to promote tree cuture by all our youth, Friday, the 24th day of October, is appointed as a day to be observed by the schools of the state as the autumnal Arbor Day. The educational value of the observance will depend on the amount of interest in vegetation awakened among the pupils; the financial value will depend upon the number of valuable trees, shrubs and vines planted and propagated. The recitation or reading of appropriate literary selections, and of compositions prepared upon any of the myriad forms of vegetable life, or upon methods of propagating trees from seeds, nuts and stones, is helpful.

Discussion of the desirable and undesirable qualities of different species, of their habits, as to climate, soil, growth, form and foliage, and their uses will tend to the spirit of observation and appreciation. If any authority upon tree culture can be secured, let him be invited to give the school a talk upon the subject. All the details of pruning, planting and protecting should be carefully attended to. Where it is possible, it should be the aim to have a variety of hardy, native trees upon the ground. Advantage should be taken of the fact that this is the season for propagating from the seed. Encouragement will promote the planting of large numbers of seeds by the children at home with a view to raising trees to be transplanted.

Let each teacher keep tree culture in mind as the desired end, and not feel that any formal exercise is to be imitated, but a plan must be devised and followed that most effectively promotes tree culture. The suggestions of former years are repeated, that "How to render most effective the observance of Arbor Day by the schools should find a place upon the programmes of county institutes," and that a question or two upon this subject may properly constitute a part of the examination of teachers. Superintendents are requested to report, as nearly as possible, the number of trees planted during the year through the observance of Arbor Day.

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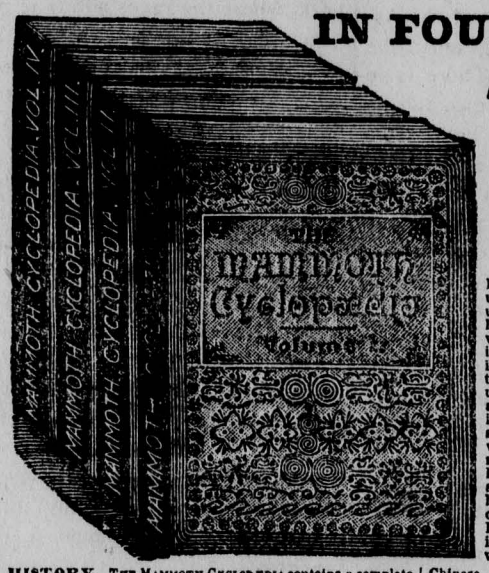

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BIOGRAPHY. This great work contains the Lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and famous statesmen, authors, poets, generals, clergymen, etc., down to the present day.

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HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable, this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

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MANUFACTURES. In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, piano making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

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WONDERS OF THE SEA. Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories, and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, area and depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery and progress, popular sobriquets of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capitals, Wall Street phrases, commerce of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

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The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 8, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

—A. B. Gillam and wife made a brief visit to Philadelphia last week.

—Rev. A. Day will preach in the U. B. church to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

—Frank McConahy, who is employed in a tannery at Irvona, was home over Sunday.

—A. R. Eoster and wife, of Union township spent Sunday with friends in Mifflin county.

—You can get two beautiful life-like pictures for 25 cents at the gallery at Mrs. S. M. Long's.

—The corner stone of the new Lutheran church at Mill Creek will be laid next Sunday.

—G. W. Houck, of Tod township, who contemplates locating in Mapleton, was in town last Saturday.

—F. J. Berntheisel has opened a photograph gallery at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Long, on Reservoir street.

—M. W. Isenberg, of Shirley township, Republican candidate for register and recorder, was in town last week.

—Misses Nannie Swope and Nellie Jones are enjoying a week's visit at the home of Oliver Swope, in Little Trough Creek.

—The photographer who is taking pictures in Mapleton will stay but a short time. Gallery at Mrs. S. M. Long's.

—The champion pumpkin so far as heard from has been raised by Jacob Miller, of Hares Valley. It weighs 182 pounds.

—Mrs. Elizabeth McCarl and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh went to Altoona last week to visit son and brother, W. S. McCarl.

—Mrs. Alfred Wilson last week moved from Mapleton to Huntingdon. William Brininger has moved into Mrs. Wilson's house.

—The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

—A. L. Morgan, who recently moved from Mapleton to Mahaffey, has been very ill for the past three weeks with hemorrhages.

—Mrs. Ada Rhodes, of Altoona, has been spending a few days among friends in Mapleton, being the guest of S. B. Niece and wife.

—G. W. Wright last Saturday purchased a lot of ground on Grant street from Henry Stever, and will at once erect a dwelling house thereon.

—G. W. Wright and wife and W. T. Boring and wife spent last Sunday with "aunt" Katie Foust, of Henderson township. They had a delightful visit.

—Mrs. Mary Leguard, of Cumberland, Md, sister of the late Captain E. White, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday evening and will remain among friends here for a few weeks.

—William J. Van Zandt, of Newton Hamilton, has been granted an original pension, and William Johns, of Orbisonia, and John Stinson, of Cassville, have been granted increases.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and costs only 25 cents.

—Miss Mattie Robley left Monday evening for Philadelphia and New York to buy her stock of fall and winter millinery and fancy goods. Mrs. J. K. Robley accompanied her.

—James, a little son of John A. McHugh, while playing in a pasture lot near his home last week, was hooked in the ear by an enraged cow. Fortunately he was not seriously hurt.

—J. H. Bernard, flagman on 486 crew, was killed near Ryde tower by Eastern Express Monday night. His train was on No. 2 track and he was back flagging. Engineer of Eastern Express saw him and endeavored to stop but failed. Bernard was married and lived in Altoona. He has been in service on the middle division since November 14, 1883, and has a very good record. He was a member of the P. R. relief fund, also of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. He was aged about 31 years. The body was taken to his home.

—Miss Emma Smith, of Hare's Valley, left last Saturday for Norrace, Pa., where she will teach this winter. Miss Smith is certainly appreciated in that neighborhood, this being the third term she has taught the same school.

—A Republican mass meeting will be held in the opera house, Huntingdon, next Tuesday afternoon. Addresses will be made by Senator Delamater, Hon. C. W. Stone, Gen. D. H. Hastings, Hon. C. F. Warwick and others. A big time is anticipated.

—Washington Camp, No. 564, Pa., P. O. S. of A., was instituted at Mahaffey, Clearfield county, Friday evening, September 26th. The credit of organizing the new camp belongs to A. L. Morgan, a member of W. C., No. 59, of Mapleton. A letter from the state secretary says No. 59 has made quite a reputation as an organizing camp, and so it has.

—W. C. Sorrick, who has been employed as miller for Himes Bros., ever since they have deen operating the Mapleton steam mill, quitted their employ last Monday, and has accepted a position with Spanogle & Yeager, of Lewistown. Mr. Sorrick is a first-class miller and we are sorry to lose him as a citizen. He will not however remove from Mapleton before next spring.

—Robert Clare, infant son of P. M. Hooper and wife, died last Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, aged 4 months and 5 days. The remains were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church, services conducted by Rev. C. L. Benscoter, being held at the house. This is the third child Mr. and Mrs. Hooper have lost in infancy. The ITEM tenders its sympathy to the bereaved parents.

—Miss Elnora Isenberg, who formerly made her home in Mapleton with her aunt, Mrs. W. C. Sorrick, died on Tuesday of last week at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Crawell, Altoona. She had been ill for over four weeks with typhoid fever. She was aged 19 years. Miss Isenberg was a modest, retiring Christian girl, highly esteemed and loved by all who knew her. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her many friends in Mapleton heard with sorrow of her death. The remains were brought to Alexandria last Thursday for interment.

—Mrs. Margaret M. Cornelius, wife of G. W. Cornelius, of Shirleysburg, died at her home early last Friday morning. Mrs. Cornelius was a kind Christian woman who was highly esteemed. She has been in ill health for more than two years, at times suffering intensely. Her husband and four children survive her. The children are Mrs. Jennie Atherton and Mrs. T. Wilday Black, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Emma Hawker, of Petersburg and Gilbert D. Cornelius, of Shirleysburg. She was aged 68 years and 16 days. The remains were interred at Shirleysburg last Saturday. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Mapleton Division, No. 271, Sons of Temperance, last Thursday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: Mrs. Harriet Wilson, worthy patriarch; Mrs. Lillie McDonald, worthy associate; George B. Curry, recording scribe; Mrs. Maggie Wibley, assistant recording scribe; Miss M. Alice Henderson, financial scribe; J. D. Sloan, treasurer; J. S. Henderson, chaplain; R. K. Potts, conductor; Mrs. Carrie O'Connor, assistant conductor; Miss Carrie Price, inside sentinel; Elmer O. Hooper, outside sentinel; and J. P. Wilson, trustee. The officers will be installed by D. G. P., R. S. Henderderson, to-morrow evening, at which time a large attendance of members is desired.

—The following officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., were installed for the current term last Saturday evening by Hugh Galbraith, D. D. G. M., of Rockhill: N. G., L. D. Himes; V. G., G. C. Miller; Secretary (vice I. N. Swope, resigned), L. M. Speer; Ass't Secretary, J. K. Gillam; Treasurer, David Shore; Representative, David Shore; Trustee, M. L. Rex; Warden, G. D. Wood; Conductor, J. K. Robley; R. S. N. G., M. L. Rex; L. S. N. G., J. W. Weston; O. G., H. H. Swope; I. G., J. T. Himes; R. S. V. G., T. W. Frantz; L. S. V. G., J. D. McDonald; R. S. S., W. C. Barkley; L. S. S., A. C. Fisher; Chaplain, I. N. Swope. The lodge numbers 72 members and is in a prosperous condition.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hillegas died at the home of her son-in-law, William DeFrehn, sr., Mount Union, on Wednesday of last week. She was aged 75 years 10 months, and 20 days.

—Have you read our premium offer? The ITEM one year and the Mammoth Cyclopedia all for $1.60. See advertisement. Do you want a set of Dickens' works? *Watch* for the inducement we will offer you on these.

—Jacob Taylor, of Tod township, who recently had a leg amputated because of gangrene, died last Saturday morning. The remains were interred in the Trough Creek cemetery last Sunday morning. He leaves a large family all of whom are grown up.

—George Chilcote, of Smith Valley, who has been under treatment at the Pennsylvania asylum for the insane at Harrisburg for the past two years, died at that institution Monday afternoon. He was aged about 55 years. The remains will be brought home for interment.

—A. B. Gillam and wife and J. G. Gillam were summoned to Mooresville on Sunday to attend the funeral of an aunt of the Messrs. Gillam, Mrs. Rebecca Bell. Mrs. Bell was aged 63 years and 11 days and for 26 years had been a consistent member of the M. E. church. The remains were interred Monday afternoon.

Natural Gas.

The J. V. C. M. Association has had a party boring a well on their grounds for the purpose of securing better water and a flowing well which could be carried all over their grounds. The well is now about 600 feet deep and on several occasions gas has been noticed by the workmen. A lighted torch coming in contact with the mouth of the well on Wednesday night caused an explosion which was heard at quite a distance. It was the gas accumulated above the water which stands within fifteen feet of the top of the well. Another experiment with the torch was made on Thursday in the presence of Col. J. K. Rhodes, secretary of the Association, and it almost frightened the Colonel out of his boots. There is no mistake about there being gas, and we are inclined to believe, and have from the first prophesied, that either gas, coal or oil would be found in paying quantities above one thousand feet. Look out for us, for the time is near at hand when "we will be under no obligations to our friends." In our next issue we will be able to give a more accurate account of the flow. Real estate is looking up in the neighborhood of the gas well.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

W. F. M. Society.

Mrs. K. M. Clarkson, of Cassville, who was in attendance at the sessions of the Philadelphia branch of the W. F. M. society, furnishes us the following particulars:

The Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church held its 20th annual session in Trinity church, Philadelphia, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3, inclusive. Two hundred delegates were present and the largest number of returned missionaries, missionary candidates and native converts ever attending any of our branch meetings.

Throughout, the sessions were practical, harmonious and deeply spiritual, and delegates return to their several fields with a better knowledge of the work and better methods of conducting it, and better than all, such an intelligent consecration to it as is absolutely necessary for the spread of the gospel in any land.

Reports, both financial and numerical, were most encouraging. The *Heathen Woman's Friend* was welcomed in more homes and the *Heathen Children's Friend* reported a large subscription, and the *Uniform Lesson* is being adopted by all our societies. Thus our women and children are availing themselves of all the means for obtaining knowledge, well knowing that zeal, without knowledge, often leads to bad results.

The Central Pennsylvania conference reports more auxiliaries and bands than any other, but reports less money received, although it shows a good increase since last year. We look on the past with gratitude to God, and to the future with hopefulness and courage.

JUNIATA VALLEY CYCLISTS.

The Annual Meet to be held in Altoona, October 22.

The third annual meeting of the bicyclists of the Juniata valley will be held in Altoona on Wednesday, October 22. It promises to be very largely attended, not less than 200 wheelmen having signified their intention to be present. The paving of so many of Altoona's streets has caused it to get a big boost among the wheelmen and the number of these has increased very rapidly in the mountain city, there being not less than 120 now residing here. The various committees have been and are now working hard to make the meet a success. The committees follow:

Invitation—D. S. Drake, Huntingdon.

Entertainment and Reception—G. M. Ellsworth, E. C. Mann, C. H. Clark, John A. Johnston, A. B. Norton.

Hotel Rates and Storage—A. B. Norton and E. B. Green.

Races—Judges, C. R. Robinson, T. C. Mann, Altoona; D. T. Ketring, Williamsburg. Referee, H. A. Paxson. Clerks, C. H. Baumgardner, E. B. Green. Scorers, A. F. Schomberg, G. M. Ellsworth. Starter, W. H. Markland.

Transportation—A.W. Askew and W. H. Markland.

The following is the programme to be observed, the headquarters of the wheelmen being at the Logan House:

9:30, A. M.—Address of welcome.

10, A. M.—Visit to the Pennsylvania railroad shops.

12, M.—Dinner.

1.30, P. M.—Taking of photograph.

1.45, P. M.—Hill climbing contest. This trial will be made on the hill on Thirteenth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

2, P. M.—Street parade over the following route: Form on Twelfth street, right resting on Eleventh avenue. Eleventh avenue to Fifteenth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Eleventh street, to Chestnut avenue, to Seventh street, to Seventh avenue, to Seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to Seventh street, to Greene avenue, to Eleventh street, to Eleventh avenue, to Altoona driving park, where the races will take place.

3, P. M.—Races (under rules of League of American Wheelmen)—First, half mile, for novices; second, one mile, championship of Altoona; third, steeplechase; fourth, half mile, safety, handicap, open (entries must be in by October 15); fifth, half mile, for boys under 16 years of age (entries must be in by October 15; sixth, half mile, ordinary handicap, open (entries must be in by October 15); seventh, fancy riding; eighth, two miles, championship of Juniata Valley—gold and silver medals for first and second.

Evening—At the opera house.

Good weather is the only thing necessary to make the meet a thorough success.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

SATURDAY, Oct. 11th.—Mrs. Alice Numer will sell at her residence on Reservoir street, Mapleton, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., cook stove and utensils, table, sink, 2 beds, carpets, lounges, chairs, dishes and other personal property.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th.—Samuel Decker will sell at his farm in Union township, 2½ miles south of Mapleton, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., horse, 3 colts, 1 cow, 5 head of young cattle, 2 shoats, 3 sheep, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, threshing machine, carpenter tools, hay rake, hay, straw, etc.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31st.—Geo. A. Heaton's heirs will sell at their farm ½ mile west of Cassville, commencing at 12.30 o'clock, P. M., brood mare, Hambletonian driving mare, 2 colts, heifer, cow, cider mill, spring wagon, Wood mower, hay rake, carriage, wind mill, stoves, ranges, etc. Also, the real estate, a farm property consisting of 95 acres, 75 of which are cleared. House, barn, outbuildings, orchard and carp pond on premises.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Price $1,000. For further particulars call on or address,

MRS. C. W. MATTERN.
9-23-90-3m Mount Union, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the following property and left same in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, to be used by him until I call for them: 1 Osborne reaper, 1 Osborne mower, 1 Osborne fanning mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 riding corn plow, 1 furrow plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 sled, 2 sets breechbands, collars, bridles, check lines, two-horse wagon, etc. All persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the above property.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 13th.

Don't READ THIS

It Might be of Som Benefit to You!

I have just received a new stoc of Rubber Goods, comprising every thing in that line. I am handlin the

CELEBRATED

Lambertville - Snag-Proof

RUBBER BOOT,

the best Rubber Boot in the marke —made from pure Para rubber.

A CAR LOAD of SALT!

We have just received a car load of Salt. Prices very low.

Dress Goods.

Ladies, See This!

We have a lot of Delaines and other Dress Goods which we formerly sold at 15 and 20 cents per yard. We are now offering them at 10 cents. They must go. Call and see them.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

A word to the gentlemen: Have you examined our stock of clothing? We have a big stock and can offer you better bargains in

Fall and Winter Clothing

than you can get in any other market. As for Neckwear and Gents' Furnishings, everybody knows John Gillam keeps the largest stock and sells at the lowest prices,

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

The scarcity of fruit in this section will create a great demand for Canned Goods, Dried and Evaporated Fruits. We have bought largely of these goods and of the justly celebrated California fruit. He are headquarters for these goods and will just add that we cannot replace these goods at the prices we are selling them.

There isn't much fruit to put up, but you will want tin cans and fruit jars for tomatoes, etc. Well, we have them and are selling them very cheap. We don't know what to tell you to make jelly of. We have jelly glasses and will sell them cheap, but you will have to find something with which to fill them.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is approaching. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "My Second Day in Palestine."

TEXT: "*I went up to Jerusalem.*"—Galatians, i., 18.

My second day in the Holy Land. We are in Joppa. It is 6 o'clock in the morning, but we must start early, for by night we are to be in Jerusalem, and that city is forty-one miles away. We may take camel or horse or carriage. As to-day will be our last opportunity in Palestine for taking the wheel we choose that. The horses, with harness tasseled and jingling, are hitched, and, with a dragoman in coat of many colors seated in front, we start on a road which unveils in twelve hours enough to think of for all time and all eternity. Farewell, Mediterranean, with such a blue as no one but the Divine Chemist could mix, and such a fire of morning glow as only the Divine Illuminator could kindle. Hail! mountains of Ephraim and Judea, whose ramparts of rock we shall mount in a few hours; for modern engineers can make a road anywhere, and, without piling Ossa upon Pelion, those giants can scale the heavens.

We start out of the city amid barricades of cactus on either side. Not cacti in boxes two or three feet high, but cactus higher than the top of the carriage—a plant that has more swords for defense, considering the amount of beauty it can exhibit, than anything created. We passed out amid about four hundred gardens, seven or eight acres to the garden, from which at the right seasons are plucked oranges, lemons, figs, olives, citron and pomegranates, and which hold up their censers of perfume before the Lord in perpetual praise. We meet great processions of camels loaded with kegs of oil and with fruits, and some wealthy Mohammedan with four wives—three too many.

The camel is a proud, mysterious, solemn, ancient, ungainly, majestic and ridiculous shape, stalking out of the past. The driver with his whip taps the camel on the fore-leg, and he kneels to take you as a rider. But when he rises hold fast or you will fall off backward as he puts his fore feet in standing posture, and then you will fall off in front as his back legs take their place. But the inhabitants are use to his ways, although I find the riders often dismount and walk as though to rest themselves. Better stand out of the path of the camel—he stops for nothing and seems not to look down; and in the street I saw a child by the stroke of a camel's front foot hurled seven or eight feet along the ground.

Here we meet people with faces and arms and hands tattooed, as in all lands sailors tattoo their arms with some favorite ship or admired face. It was to this habit of tattooing among the orientals that God refers in a figure when he says of his church, "I have graven thee on the palms of my hands."

Many of these regions are naturally sandy, but by irrigation they are made fruitful, and as in this irrigation the brooks and rivers are turned this way and that to water the gardens or farms, so the Bible says, "The king's heart is in the hands of the Lord, and he turneth it as the rivers of water are turned whithersoever he will."

As we pass out and on we find about eight hundred acres belonging to the Universal Israelitish alliance. Montefiore, the Israelitish centenarian and philanthropist, and Rothschild, the banker, and others of the large hearted have paid the passage to Palestine for many of the Israelites, and set apart lands for their culture; and it is only a beginning of the fulfillment of divine prophecy, when these people shall take possession of the Holy Land. The road from Joppa to Jerusalem, and all the roads leading to Nazareth and Galilee, we saw lined with processions of Jews going to the sacred places, either on holy pilgrimage or as settlers. All the fingers of Providence nowadays are pointing toward that resumption of Palestine by the Israelites. I do not take it that the prospered Israelites of other lands are to go there. They would be foolish to leave their prosperities in our American cities, where they are among our best citizens, and cross two seas to begin life over again in a strange land.

But the outrages heaped upon them in Russia, and the insults offered them in Germany, will soon quadruple and centuple the procession of Israelites from Russia to Palestine. Facilities for getting there will be multiplied, not only in the railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem, to which I referred last Sabbath as being built, but permission for a road from Damascus to the Bay of Acre has been obtained, and that of course will soon connect with Joppa and make one great ocean shore railroad. So the railroad from Jerusalem to Joppa, and from Joppa to Damascus, will soon bring all the Holy Land within a few hours of connection. Jewish colonization societies in England and Russia are gathering money for the transportation of the Israelites to Palestine, and for the purchase for them of lands and farming implements, and so many desire to go that it is decided by lot as to which families shall go first.

They were God's chosen people at the first, and He has promised to bring them back to their home, and there is no power in one thousand or five thousand years to make God forget His promises. Those who are prospered in other lands will do well to stay where they are. But let the Israelites who are depreciated and attacked and persecuted turn their faces towards the rising sun of their deliverance. God will gather in that distant land those of that race who have been maltreated, and He will blast with the lightnings of His omnipotence those lands on either side of the Atlantic which have been the instruments of annoyance and harm to that Jewish race, to which belonged Abraham and David and Joshua and Baron Hirsch and Montefiore and Paul the Apostle and Mary the Virgin and Jesus Christ the Lord.

On the way across the plain of Sharon we meet many veiled women. It is not respectable for them to go unveiled, and it is a veil that is so hung as to make them hideous. A man may not even see the face of his wife until after betrothal or engagement of marriage. Hence the awful mistakes and the unhappy homes, for God has made the face an index of character, and honesty or dishonesty usually is demonstrated in the features. I do not see what God made a fair face for if it were not to be looked at. But here come the crowds of disfigured women down the road on their way to Joppa, bundles of sticks for fire-wood on their heads. They started at three o'clock in the morning to get the fuel. They stagger under the burdens. Whipped and beaten will some of them be if their bundle of sticks is too small. All that is required for divorcement is for a man to say to his wife, "Be off, I don't want you any more." Woman a slave in all lands, except those in which the Gospel of Christ makes her a queen. And yet in Christian countries there are women posing as skeptics, and men with family deriding the only religion that makes sacred and honorable the names of wife, mother, daughter and sister.

What is that? Town of Ramleh, birthplace, residence and tomb of Samuel, the glorious prophet. Near by, Tower of Forty Martyrs, so called because that number of disciples perished there for Christ's sake; but if towers had been built for all those who in the time of war as in time of peace have fallen on this road during the ages past you might almost walk on turrets from Joppa to Jerusalem.

Now we passed the guard houses, which are castles of chopped straw and mud where at night and partly through the day armed men dwell and keep the bandits off travelers. In the caves of these mountains dwell men to whom massacre would be high play and a purse with a few pennies would be compensation enough for the struggle that the savage might have with the wayfarer. There is only one other defense that amounts to much in these lands and that is the law of hospitality. If you can get an Arab to eat with you, if only one mouthful, you are sure of his protection, and that has been so from age to age. The Lord's supper was built on that custom, a special friendship after partaking food together. To that custom Walter Scott refers in his immortal "Talisman," where Saladin, with one stroke of the sword, strikes the head from an enemy who stands in Saladin's tent with a cup in his hand and before he has time to put it to his lip, and does it so suddenly that the body of his enemy, beheaded, stands for a moment after the beheading, with the cup still in his right hand. After the cup had been sipped it would have been impossible, according to the laws of the oriental hospitality, to give the fatal blow.

The only lands where it is safe to travel unarmed are Christian lands. Human life is more highly valued and personal rights are better respected, and I am glad to believe that in our country, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific ocean, there is not a place to-day where a man is not safer without a pistol than with one. But all through our journeys in Palestine we required firearms. While the only weapon I had on my person was a New Testament we went through the region where I said to the dragoman: "David, are you armed?" and he said "Yes," and I said: "Are those fifteen or twenty muleteers and baggage men and attendants armed?" and he said "Yes," and I felt safer.

On we roll through the plain of Sharon. Here grew the rose after which Christ was named, Rose of Sharon, celebrated in all Christendom and throughout all ages. There has been controversy as to what flower it was. Some say it was a marshmallow that thrives here, and some claim this honor for the narcissus, and some for the blue iris, and some for the scarlet anemone, for you must know that this plain of Sharon is a rolling ocean of color when the spring breezes move across it, But leaving the botanists in controversy as to what it is, I would take the most aromatic and beautiful of them all and twist them into a garland for the "name which is above every name."

Yonder, a little to the north as we move on, is the plain of Ono. The Bible mentions it again and again. The village standing on this plain of Ono is a mud village. Two great basins of rock catch the rains for the people. Of more importance in olden time than in modern time was this plain of Ono. But as the dragoman announced it and in the Bible I read of it I was reminded of the vast multitude of people who now dwell in the plain of Ono. They are, by their nervous constitution or by their lack of faith in God, always in the negative. Will you help to build a church? Oh, no! Will you start out in some new Christian enterprise? Oh, no! Do you think the world is getting any better? Oh, no! They lie down in the path of all good movements, sanitary, political and religious. They harness their horses with no traces to pull ahead, but only breeching straps to hold back. For all Christian work I would not give for a thousand of them the price of a clipped ten cent piece. They are in the plain of Oh, no! May the Lord multiply the numbers of those who when anything good is undertaken are found to live in the plain of Oh, yes! Will you support this new charity? Oh, yes! Do you think that this victim of evil habit can be reformed? Oh, yes! Are you willing to do anything, whether obscure or resounding, for the welfare of the church and the salvation of a world? Oh, yes! But, I am sorry to say that the most populous plain in all the earth to-day is the plain of Ono.

Here now we come where stood the fields into which Samson fired the foxes. The foxes are no rarity in this land. I counted at one time twenty or thirty of them in one group, and the cry all along the line was "Foxes! Look at the foxes!" and at night they sometimes bark until all attempts to sleep are an absurdity. Those I saw and heard in Palestine might have been descendants of the very foxes that Samson employed for an appalling incendiarism. The wealth of that land was in the harvests, and it was harvest time and the straw was dry. Three hundred foxes are caught and tied in couples by some wire or incombustible cord which the flames cannot divide, and firebrands are fastened to those couples of foxes, and the affrighted creatures are let loose and run every whither among the harvests, and in the awful blaze down go the corn shocks, and the vineyards, and the olives, and all through the valleys and over the hills and among the villages is heard the cry of "Fire!" And in the burnt pathway walk hunger and want and desolation.

All this for spite. And some theologians learn one thing and some another. But I learn from it that a great man may some times stoop to a very mean piece of business, and that if men would use as much ingenuity in trying to dress as they do in trying to destroy, the world all the way down would be in better condition. Yet the fire of the foxes kindled that night in Palestine has not gone out, but has leaped the seas, and the sly foxes, the human foxes, are now still running every whither, kindling political fires, fires of religious controversy, fires of hate, world wide fires and the whole harvest of righteousness perish. It took the hard work of multitudes on these plains of Palestine for months and months to rear the vine and raise the corn, but it took only three hundred worthless foxes one night to blaze all into ashes.

Brace up your nerves now, that you may look while I point them out. Yonder is Kirjath-Jearim, where the ark of God staid until David took it to Jerusalem. Yonder John the Baptist was born. Yonder is Emmaus, where Christ walked with his disciples at eventide. Here are men plowing, only one handle to the plow, showing the accuracy of Christ's allusion. When we plow in America or England there are two hands on two handles, but in Palestine only one handle. And so Christ used the singular saying, "No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom." The ox is urged on by a wooden stick pointed with sharp iron, and the ox knows enough not to kick, for he would only hurt himself instead of breaking the goad. And the Bible refers to that when it says to Saul, "It is hard for thee to kick against the goads."

Here is the valley of Ajalon, famous for Joshua's pursuit of the five kings and the lunar arrest. And in imagination I see the moon in daytime halt. Who has not sometimes seen the moon dispute the throne with the sun? But when the king of day and the queen of night, who never before Joshua's time nor since then stopped a moment in their march, halted at Joshua's command it was a scene, enough to make the universe shiver: "Moon, stand thou still in the valley of Ajalon!" At another time we will see the sun stop above Gibeon, but now we have only to do with the moon, and you must remember it was more of an orb than it is now. It is a burnt out world now, a dead world now, an extinct world now, a corpse laid out in state in the heavens, waiting for the judgment day to bury it. But on the day of which I speak the moon was probably a living world, yet it halted at the wave of Joshua's finger, "Stand thou still!" Do not budge an inch until Joshua finishes those five kings, who are there tumbling over the rocks, sword of man slashing them, hailstones out of the sky pelting them.

And there is the cavern of Makkedah, where they fled for safety, and where they were afterward locked in, and from which they were taken out to be slain, and in which they were afterward buried, and you do well to examine that cavern, for within a few hours it became three things which no other cave ever was—fortress, prison, sepulcher.

Now we pass the place where once lived one of the greatest robbers of the country, Abou Gosh by name. From this point you see he could look over the surrounding country, and long before the travelers came up to him the plan for taking of their money or their life, or both, was consumated. He one day found a company of monks who would not pay, and he smothered them to death in a hot oven. In his last days he lived here like an oriental prince, and had attendants and admirers to whom he told his stories of brigandage and assassination. So late as when our eminent and beloved American, William C. Prime, passed through, Abou Gosh, the scoundrelly Bedouin, sat at his doorway smoking his pipe. His descendants live in this village, and probably are no more honest than their distinguished ancestor, but marauding and murder are not as safe a business now as when all this route to Jerusalem was subjected to outrages pandemoniac.

Here we pass the village of Latrun, home of the penitent thief, the village, a few straggling houses on steep hills, rising from the valley of Ajalon. Up these steep hills in his earlier days the thief had carried the spoils of arson and burglary, and down them he had born the heavier burden of a guilty heart. But higher than these hills he mounted after he had repented, from the transfixed posture on the cross to the bosom of a forgiving God.

Now we come to the brook Elah, from which little David took the smooth stones with which he prostrated Goliath. There is a bridge spanning the ravine, but at the season we crossed there is not a drop of water in the brook. We went down into the ravine and walked amid the pebbles that had been washed smooth, very smooth, by the rush of the waters through all the ages. There is where David armed himself. He walked around and picked up five of these polished pebbles. He got them of just the right size. He prepared himself for five volleys, so that if the giant escaped the first he will not escape the whole five. The topography of the place so corresponds with the Bible story that I could see the memorable fight go on. It is the only fight I ever did watch.

Pugilism I abhor; but here were two champions—the one God appointed, the other Satan appointed, and deciding the destiny of a nation, the destiny of a world. It was a Marathon, an Arbela, a Waterloo, a Blenheim, a Sedan, concentrated into two right arms. Here are two ridges of mountains 500 feet high, the Philistines on one ridge, the Israelites on the other ridge. The fight is in the valley between, at that season shaded and sweet with terebinth and acacia, David the champion for the Israelites, Goliath the champion for the Philistines, David undersized and almost effeminate, only a mouthful for Goliath, who was nearly ten feet high.

They advance to meet each other, but the Bible says that David made the first step forward. Nearer and nearer they come, but I do not think David will wait until he comes within reach of Goliath's sword, for that would be fatal, and David has a weapon with which he can fight at long range. Closer and closer they come, but David advances the more rapidly. "Come to me," said the giant, "and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air and to the beasts of the field." You see Goliath going to give David for a banquet to the vulture and jackal. He, the mountain of flesh, will fall over on that little hillock. I hear him laugh through the mouthpiece of his helmet. He will toast the little whiffet on the top of his long sword. He will call all the crows for a breakfast. "Come to me, you contemptible little fellow, and I will make quick work with you. The idea that a five-footer should dare to come out against a ten-footer! Let the two armies looking down from the ridges watch me!" David responded, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts!" Aha! that is the right kind of battle shout. "In the name of the Lord of Hosts!"

How that cry rings through the Wadyes-Sumpt! He who fights in that spirit wins the day. The almost Israelitish dwarf enlarges into omnipotent proportions. The moment to strike has come. David takes his sling, with a stone in it and whirls it round his head until he has put the weapon into sufficient momentum, and then, taking sure aim, hurls it. The giant throws up his hands and reels back and falls. The stone sank into his forehead. That was the only available point of attack. But how about the helmet on his head? Did the stone that David flung crush through the helmet? No. An old rabbi says he thinks that when Goliath scoffed at David the giant so suddenly and contemptuously jerked up his head that the helmet fell off. That is like enough. David saw the bare forehead, a foot high, and aimed at the centre of it, and the skull cracked and broke in like an eggshell, and the ground shook as this great oak of a military chieftain struck it. Huzza for David!

But we must hasten on, for the dange now is that night will be upon us before we reach Jerusalem. Oh! we must see it before sundown. We are climbing the hills which are terraced with olive groves, uplands rising above uplands, until we come to an immensity of barrenness, gray rocks above gray rocks, where neither tree, nor leaf, nor bush, nor grass blade can grow. The horses stumble, and slip and pull, till it seems the harness must break. Solemnity and awe take possession of us. Though a vivacious party, and during part of the day jocularity had reigned, now no one spoke a word except to say to the dragoman, "Tell us when you get the first glimpse of the city." I never had such high expectation of seeing any place as of seeing Jerusalem. I think my feelings may have been slightly akin to those of the Christian just about to enter the heavenly Jeruslaem. My ideas of the earthly Jerusalem were bewildering. Had I not seen pictures of it? Oh, yes; but they only increased the bewilderment. They were taken from a variety of standpoints.

If twenty artists attempt to sketch Brooklyn or New York or London or Jerusalem they will plant their cameras at different places and take as many different pictures, but in a few minutes I shall see the sacred city with my own eyes. Over another shoulder of the hill we go, and nothing in sight but rocks and mountains and awful gulches between them, which make the head swim if you look down. On and up, on and up, until the lathered and smoking horses are reined in, and the dragoman rises in front, and points eastward, crying "Jerusalem!" It was mightier than an electric shock. We all rose. There it lay, the prize of nations, the terminus of famous pilgrimages, the object of Roman and crusading wars, and for it Assyrians had fought, and Egyptians had fought, and the world had fought—the place where the Queen of Sheba visited and Richard Cœur de Lion had conquered. Home of Solomon; home of Ezekiel; home of Jeremiah; home of Isaiah; home of Saladin. Mount Zion of David's heartbreak, and Mount Moriah, where the sacrifices smoked; Mount of Olives, where Jesus preached, and Gethsemane, where He agonized, and Golgotha, where He died, and the holy sepulcher where He was buried. O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! Greatest city on earth, and type of the city celestial!

After I have been ten thousand years in heaven the memory of that first view from the rocks on the afternoon of December 2 will be as vivid as now. An Arab on a horse that was like a whirlwind, bitted and saddled and spurred, its mane and flanks jet as the night—and there are no such horsemen as Arab horsemen—had come far out to meet us and invite us to his hotel inside the gates. But arrangements had been made for us to stay at a hotel outside the gates. In the dusk of evening we halted in front of the place and entered, but I said: "No; thank you for your courteous reception, but I must sleep to-night inside the gates of Jerusalem. I would rather have the poorest place inside the gates than the best place outside." So we remounted our coach and moved on amid a clamor of voices, and between camels grunting with great beams and timbers on their backs, brought in for building purposes—for it is amazing how much a camel can carry—until we came to what is called the Joppa Gate of Jerusalem. It is about forty feet wide, twenty feet deep and sixty feet high. There is a sharp turn just after you have entered, so planned as to make the entrance of armed enemies the more difficult.

On the structure of these gates the safety of Jerusalem depended, and all the Bible writers used them for illustrations. Within five minutes' walk of the gate we entered David wrote, "Enter into thy gates with thanksgiving," "Lift up your heads, O ye gates!" "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion," "Open to me the gates of righteousness." And Isaiah wrote, "Go through, go through the gates." And the captive of Patmos wrote, "The city had twelve gates." Having passed the gate we went on through the narrow streets, dimly lighted, and passed to our halting place, and sat down by the window, from which we could see Mount Zion, and said: "Here we are at last, in the capital of the whole earth." And thoughts of the past and the future rushed through my soul in quick succession, and I thought of that odd hymn, sung by so many ascending spirits:

Jerusalem, my happy home,
Name ever dear to me!
When shall my labors have an end,
In joy and peace and thee?

When shall these eyes thy heav'n built walls
And pearly gates behold?
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

And so with our hearts full of gratitude to God for journeying mercies all the way from Joppa to Jerusalem, and with bright anticipation of our entrance into the shining gate of the heavenly city when earthly journeys are over, my second day in Palestine is ended.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JAMES G. BLAINE is sixty years old.

BOULANGER is going to publish a book.

OUIDA has her name on twenty-seven novels.

QUEEN VICTORIA has saved $8,000,000 in round numbers.

CONGRESSMAN KILGORE was once Justice of the Peace in Texas.

EVANGELIST SAM JONES has made $20,000 in real estate within a year.

THE President of Uruguay lives over a millinery store with his wife.

THE King of Greece is the best tennis player among the royalties of Europe.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S salary as President of the New York Central Railroad is $50,000.

GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB, who has been appointed Minister to Spain, is forty-nine years old.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, sister of the ex-President, has gone abroad for an extended visit.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S herd of Guernsey cattle carried off the prize at the New York State Fair.

MAJOR WILLIAM G. MOORE, Chief of the Washington police, was private secretary to President Andrew Johnson.

PRINCESS WILHELMINA, the future Queen of Holland, is a fair-headed, slender, inconspicuous maid of nine years.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES has written with the same pen for twenty-five years. It is gold and in perfect condition.

GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH, the President of Suwanee College, Tennessee, is in New Orleans undergoing treatment for a cancer.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Tennessee, will reside in Chattanooga after the expiration of his term of office and resume the practice of law.

MRS. HELEN GOULD, Jay Gould's daughter, is an accomplished botanist. She has the rarest private collection of orchids in the country.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has a royalty of fifteen cents from each copy of "Ben Hur" that is printed. His usual income from this source is between $4000 and $5000.

ROBERT LEWIS STEVENSON, the novelist, has bought four hundred acres of land on the Island of Upolu, in the Samoan group, and proposes to make it his permanent home.

THE favorite novelist of the day among the women of Paris is Paul Bourget, a comparatively new writer. Six years ago he was practically unknown, even to the people of the Latin quarter, where he lives.

THE heir apparent of the Japanese Empire became of legal age (eleven years) on November 3, 1889. He was appointed to some honorary office and given a sword that has been kept in the imperial family since 701.

THE new Professor of Greek in Hastings College, Nebraska, is Miss Jane Graydon, a girl of only twenty-four. She not only knows Greek, but is an accomplished tennis-player and is expert in other out-of-door games.

DAVID FULLER, one of the clerks in the office of the United States Consul General in Paris, a mulatto, has been connected with the office for more than thirty years, and is said to be a painter of considerable talent.

GABRIELLE GREELEY, the great editor's daughter, has for some years led a very retired life at Chappaqua, N. Y. She is still a beautiful woman, though sorrow and care have left their traces on her face and she is growing visibly older.

THE young Viscount Belgrave, grandson of the Duke of Westminster, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be the richest man in the world. By the time he attains his majority his income will amount to between $10,000 and $20,000 a day.

A LARGE vein of pure white sand, suitable for making glass, has been found near Pittsburg, Pa. The discovery will save the glass manufacturers of that city thousands of dollars annually, as they have hitherto been obliged to send across the Alleghany Mountains for their sand.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Desperadoes Loot an Express Car in Ohio.

The Messenger Bound and a Brakeman Shot.

As train No. 2 on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland road was pulling out of Urbana, Ohio, at 8 o'clock the other morning two masked men broke into the Adams express car, and, presenting revolvers at the head of Archer L. Scudder, the express messenger, commanded him to throw up his hands. They then tied him securely, robbed the safe of packages containing, it is said, $40,000 and other valuables. While they were at work a brakeman attempted to enter the car and was shot at by one robber. He gave the alarm, and the train was slowed up to give an opportunity to capture the robbers, but they jumped from the train just as it was entering West Liberty and disappeared in the darkness, it then being just about five o'clock.

The rifling of the safe was short work and by the time they were through Scudder had regained his voice and began to shout. At this one of the masked men placed a revolver at his head and pulled the trigger, but the weapon snapped without exploding the cartridge. The other robber then interfered and saved the messenger's life by standing between him and his pal, saying: "We don't need to kill him."

After leaving the small station of West Liberty the crew were under the guns of the robbers and could do nothing. As the train slackened just before reaching Tiffin the robbers jumped and fled to the woods. Scudder from his car saw them jump and fired upon them. They returned the fire with a volley from both revolvers, but did no damage.

A reward has been offered for their capture and a large posse of men went hunting for them near Bellefontaine. Superintendent Bimple, of the Adams Express Company, in a circular describes the men as follows: "Five feet eleven inches in height, weighing in the neighborhood of 180 pounds each, wearing plain black overcoats, one with a cap, the other with a hat."

Scudder is about fifty years old, lives in Cincinnati, and has been on this run since the Adams Company took charge of the express business on it, three years ago. He was previously in the same company's employ on the Ohio River line.

It is underssood that no one except the messenger is permitted in the express cars, but this rule is violated every day, and access to the car is as free as to the smoker.

The robbers went through Scudder's pockets and abstracted therefrom his watch and about $3.50 in money. He had received his month's salary that night and placed it in the safe, and that was among the booty secured by the robbers.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The Governor of the Mormon Territory Makes His Annual Report.

Arthur L. Thomas, the Governor of Utah Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, estimates the population of the Territory, upon information furnished by the Supervisor of the Census, at 220,932, an increase during the decade of about fifty-five per cent. The foreign-born population brought to the Territory under Mormon auspices from 1881 to 1889 was 16,574, an average of about 1800 annually. This is largely assisted immigration. The value of gold produced during the year 1889 was $499,500; silver, $6,656,254; unrefined lead, $1,378,584; refined lead, $80,662; copper, $206,079. The business prosperity which began about two years ago has continued.

There is no reason, according to the Governor, to believe that any earthly power can exact from the Morman Church any declaration opposed to polygamy. While the leaders are generally well to do, have pleasant homes and see the pleasant side of life, the layman is doomed to a lifetime of toil. Mormonism involves slavery of the mind and the subjecting of the energies of the people in a physical, moral and religious sense to the control of leaders whose motives are too often prompted by ambition and love of power.

THE SLATER CENTENARY.

Celebrating the Beginning of American Cotton Spinning.

The centennial celebration of the introduction into this country of cotton spinning by power by Samuel Slater in the city of Pawtucket, R. I., was begun. As Mr. Slater was the organizer of probably the first Sunday school in America the forenoon was allotted to Sunday-school exercises. The parade consisted of the Sunday schools of the Blackstone Valley, and thousands of holiday dressed children were in line. At the park there was music by Carter's Band, of Boston, and an introductory address by the Chairman of the meeting, Thomas F. Barnefield. Prayer was offered by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, Bishop of Rhode Island, and Mayor Carroll, of Pawtucket, gave an address of welcome.

The cotton centenary exhibition was opened at two o'clock with appropriate exercises and an address by Governor Davis, of Rhode Island. The big engine which runs the machinery of the hall was then started up. In the building all the processes of manufacturing can be seen, beginning with cotton growing in the plant and ending with the finished cloth. On military day there was a grand parade with Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and other notables in line.

PARALYZED BY FRIGHT.

Two Spell-bound Men Meet Death With Clasped Hands.

An excursion train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck and killed two men near Delano, Penn. The train was made up of seven coaches, loaded with Sunday-school children from Mahanoy City, en route to Glen Onoko for their annual picnic.

As the train rounded the curve near Delano the engineer saw the men on the track and at once reversed the lever and gave the alarm. They did not move, and the engineer realized that for some reason they were unable to get out of the way. The momentum of the train pushed the engine forward at a rapid rate and threw the men from the track.

When their bodies were picked up it was evident they had become terror stricken and in desperation clasped each other in a deathly embrace. One arm of each was wound about the body of his companion, and the other hands were found a short distance away clasped together.

The picnic was abandoned because of the accident and the children were taken home. The unfortunate men were entire strangers in the vicinity.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BUFFALO has stolen the fewest bases.

PAUL HINES will not be re-engaged by the Boston League team.

LUBY, Anson's prize pitcher, won seventeen consecutive games.

BRODIE, of Boston's League team, struck out only twice this season.

HERMAN LONG is the leading base-stealer of the Boston League Club.

THE Pittsburg League team has made the least hits and the most errors.

THIS season the Boston Players' Club has drawn the largest home crowds.

TWENTY men have scored over one hundred runs each in the Players' League.

THE National League is reported to be signing its one year men right and left.

CAPTAIN RAYMOND, of the Louisville Club, will take a team to California this winter.

LOUISVILLE is a great sacrifice hitting team. Every man in the game plays to win.

THE Players' League will play no exhibition games with the American Association.

VON DER AHE, of the St. Louis Browns, says he has lost $15,000 on the present season.

WARD, of the Brooklyn Players, and Shindle, of the Philadelphia Players, have made the most base hits.

THE report that the Chicago Players' Club had signed McCarthy and Fuller, of St. Louis, is confirmed.

LOUISVILLE and Kansas City can go hand in hand this fall. For the first time each has won a championship.

TOM LOFTUS says that no pitcher should be signed for more than one year, as they are a variable quantity.

CONNIE MACK has caught over 100 games for the Buffalo Players' team this season and stands third in the record.

DUFFY has made more runs than any other player in the Players' League. Stovey and Gore come next, in the order named.

NEW YORK has, it is claimed, the highest salaried club in the National League, expending $37,035 in this respect this year.

HISTORY has repeated itself this season as last year. Cleveland once more knocked Boston out of the League championship.

CAPTAIN KELLY has agreed to go to San Francisco with Comisky's aggregation. Burns, of Brooklyn, will also make the trip.

IN the Players' League, New York has made the most hits and Boston the most runs. New York has also earned the most runs.

THE only players of the Boston League Club that have not signed for next season are Gatzein, McGarr, Tabor and Hardie. The latter two may not be asked to sign.

THE "small figure" game of the season was played in St. Louis, September 16, between the St. Louis and Columbus clubs. Total runs, 1; hits, 3; errors, 1; total of runs, hits and errors, 5.

MANAGER HANLON, of the Pittsburg Players, has notified Kuehne, Morris and Robinson that their services would not be required next year. The three men have not been playing very good ball lately.

COMISKEY says his Chicago Players' team for 1891 will be made up as follows:—Infield, Comiskey, Pfeiffer, Fuller and Lyons. Outfield—McCarthy, Ryan and Duffy. This would let O'Neil and Williamson out.

CHAPMAN, of Louisville, Kelly, of the Boston Players, Manning, of Kansas City, McGunnigle, of the Brooklyn League, are the managerial successes of the season. The team of each has won a championship.

No captain has been as unfortunate as Comiskey, of the Chicago Players' Club. He has been injured several times himself and has had almost constant trials to deal with in his own nine. No club has played more close games than the Chicagos.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	83	48	.629	Philadel'a.	68	63	.519
Brooklyn	76	56	.576	Pittsburg.	60	68	.469
New York.	74	57	.565	Cleveland	55	75	.423
Chicago	75	62	.547	Buffalo	36	96	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn.	86	48	.667	Cincin'ati.	77	55	.583
Boston	76	57	.571	New York.	63	68	.481
Chicago	83	53	.610	Cleveland	44	88	.333
Philadel	78	53	.595	Pittsburg.	23	113	.169

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Louisville.	82	42	.661	Toledo	66	57	.537
St. Louis.	77	52	.597	Athletic	54	75	.419
Columbus	72	55	.567	Syracuse.	50	71	.412
Rochester.	58	60	.568	Baltimore.	37	88	.296

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
N. Haven.	81	34	.704	Newark	58	62	.483
Lebanon.	61	49	.555	Ha'sb'g	49	71	.408

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED.

A Frightful Collision on the Jersey Central Railroad.

A frightful accident occurred on the Jersey Central Railroad between Lehighton and Packerton, near Mauch Chunk, Penn. The day operator at Lehighton, whose name is Hefelfinger, had orders to hold a coal train at that place, so that passenger train No. 9 could pass it. The message was received just a few minutes before he gave place to the night operator, and he forgot to tell the latter of the order. The result was that the coal train was not held, but kept on its course on the main track until it was met by a passenger train going at a high rate of speed.

A terrible collision followed. Both engines came together with such force that they were thrown over the embankment on the Lehigh Valley tracks below. The passengers were panic stricken, but none of them was injured beyond a few bruises.

The killed are: Engineer Bigelow, of the coal train; Fireman Dunlap, of the coal train, who lives in Mauch Chunk, and Fireman Mitchell, of the passenger train, who lives in New Jersey.

Taylor Bedford, engineer of the passenger train, and two brakemen of the coal train were pinioned in the wreck and were seriously injured.

TWO BROTHERS EXECUTED.

Punished for a Particularly Atrocious Crime in Cuba.

Two brothers, Jose and Carmelo Diaz, have been executed in Havana, Cuba, for a particularly atrocious crime. They had attacked a Turkish woman near Pinar del Rio and subjected her to the grossest indignities. The husband of the woman sought to avenge the dishonor of his wife, but was killed by the brothers, who also murdered the woman and then mutilated the bodies of their victims.

THE Berlin Mint is busily engaged in coining money for German East Africa. The value of each piece is about a mark and a half. On one side is the bust of the Emperor in the uniform of the Guards, and on the other a lion.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12.

Lesson Text: "The Lord's Supper," Luke xxii., 7-20—Golden Text: I. Cor. xi., 26—Commentary.

7. "Then came the day of unleavened bread when the passover must be killed." Or, as in the first verse, "The feast of unleavened bread drew nigh which is called the passover." This takes us back to Ex. xii., where we have the record of the last night in Egyptian bondage and their deliverance by the mighty power of God. We find there that the Passover lamb was slain on the fourteenth day of the month, at evening, and then followed seven days during which they ate unleavened bread; there was to be no leaven found in their houses during these days (Ex. xii., 6, 15, 19). Everything about this feast is of the deepest interest, and most practical as regards our salvation and daily life. It is the beginning of life to us when we are redeemed from a worse than Egyptian bondage by the blood of the Lamb (Christ our passover, 1 Cor. v., 7); then we are for the full period of our stay here (symbolized by seven days) to put away all evil (leaven is always in scripture a symbol of evil), and with loins girded be ever ready for the Master's call to service or suffering, or to meet Him in the air.

8. "And He sent Peter and John, saying, Go and prepare us the passover, that we may eat." These two we have found specially privileged on several other occasions: at the raising of the ruler's daughter and at the transfiguration, and we shall find them again in Gethsemane. They also are the prominent two in Acts iii. and iv. in connection with the healing of the lame man and the conversion of five thousand.

9. "And they said unto Him, Where wilt Thou that we prepare?" This is as it always should be with a disciple of Christ. Where wilt Thou? What wilt Thou! Not as I will, but as Thou wilt. Thy way, not mine. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding" (Prov. iii., 5).

10. "And He said unto them, Behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you bearing a pitcher of water: follow him into the house where he entereth in." As when He told them by His omniscience just where and how they would find the ass and the colt; and as when Samuel by the same omniscient spirit told Saul just whom he would meet and what they would say and do (Luke xix., 30; I. Sam. x., 2-9). So now knowing all things He directs them.

11. "And ye shall say unto the good man of the house, The Master saith unto thee, where is the guest chamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?" He not only tells us when and where to go and how to act, but He also tells us what to say.

12. "And He shall show you a large upper room furnished; there made ready." Here is a willing owner of a house: it looks as if he must be a disciple; he will offer a large furnished room, and do it cheerfully. Are our homes as cheerfully placed at the Master's disposal, and is everything excluded from the home that He would not like?

13. "And they went and found as He had said unto them; and they made ready the passover." Prompt and cheerful obedience is our part as His followers.

14. "And when the hour was come, He sat down, and the twelve apostles with Him." With God there is a time for everything, and He is never too fast nor too slow. "When the fullness of time had come He sent forth His Son." He has appointed a day in which He will judge the world" (Gal. iv., 4; Acts, xvii., 31). Many a time they tried to take Jesus to put Him to death, but they could not touch Him till the appointed time came, and then He gave Himself into their hands.

15. "And He said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer;" or, as in the margin, "I have heartily desired." We think of Him at the passover, at the age of twelve and at the first passover of His public ministry. We look away back to the first passover in Egypt, and think of the one in the wilderness, and at Gilgal, and the great ones of Hezekiah and Josiah and Ezra; but this one which He desired so greatly to eat with them was the greatest of all, for it was the fulfillment of all, and He who now ate it with them was on the morrow to be Himself slain, the great antetype of all the passovers that were ever kept, the true Lamb of God in whom alone is redemption and deliverance from the great oppressor.

16. "For I say unto you, I will not any more eat thereof until it be fulfilled in the Kingdom of God." If He is the true Paschal Lamb, and His death about to be accomplished, the fulfillment of all the types, then what is this He says about a fulfillment in the Kingdom of God? If the church is the Kingdom, as so many teach, and the Kingdom has already come, then let some one who so believes please explain this verse. But if the Kingdom is postponed till His return, as He taught in chap. xix., 11-15: and if at His return there is to be a great gathering of Israel, from all the corners of the earth, as all the prophets teach; and if it shall be according to the days of their coming out of Egypt (Mic. vii., 15), then it seems to me all plain. The first passover was in connection with their deliverance from Egypt; but according to Jer. xxiii., 5-8, the coming out of all countries when the passover shall have its kingdom fulfillment will be so glorious that the former shall not be mentioned.

17. "And he took the cup and gave thanks, and said, Take this and divide it among yourselves." According to Geikie there were four cups of wine at the passover feast, and this is said to be one of the four, a part of the passover. Some one has suggested that He ate the passover, symbol of suffering, but did not drink the passover wine, which was a symbol of joy. While He was sustained by the joy set before Him, yet the next hours of the night and of the day following were to bring such suffering as earth never saw either before or since; and it would be no wonder if He was filled with the immediate prospect and somewhat overcome.

18. "For I say unto you, I will not drink of the fruit of the vine until the Kingdom of God shall come." Then shall all Israel's fast days become joy and gladness and cheerful feasts. Then the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

19. And He took bread and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is My body which is given for you, this do in remembrance of Me." Having kept the passover He now institutes a new feast which we call The Lord's Supper, or The Communion. And as written in I. Cor. xi., 26, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do shew the Lord's death till He come." This feast, like the passover, points backward and forward—His death—till He come. But while the passover was kept only once a year He leaves no rule how often this is to be kept. It would seem from the book of Acts that the disciples were in the habit of keeping it on the first day of each week. Whenever we do keep it let us as we receive the bread, symbol of His body, broken for us, feed upon Him in our hearts by faith, and yield our bodies to be broken in His service.

20. "Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the new testament in My blood which is shed for you." In the same sense that He is the door, the true vine, the living bread, in that sense only is the bread and wine His body and blood, and we partake of each in grateful remembrance of His sufferings for us, whereby we become members of His body, and look forward to His coming when we shall be perfected in His likeness. Let us, when we partake of the wine, think of His blood shed for us, and pray to be such faithful witnesses that we shall be willing to seal our testimony with our blood, not loving our lives unto the death.—*Lesson Helper.*

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Mental worry, it is thought, is the chief cause of cancer.

No man ever failed to do his duty for lack of being reminded of it.

What the mother sings at the cradle goes all the way down to the coffin.

It takes longer for a man to find out man than any other creature that is made.

A man without self-restraint is like a barrel without hoops and tumbles to pieces.

No man ever fears death so long as there is a man in the house older than himself.

How little and dried up the cheese appears to the rat after he is caught in the trap.

If a woman always thought twice before she spoke, how busy she would be thinking.

Whoever makes home seem to the young dearer and more happy is a public benefactor.

A woman's idea of a perfect man is a man like the man she likes best; a man's idea of a perfect woman is a woman unlike any he ever knew.

The Longest Speech on Record.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by a member of the Legislature of British Columbia named De Cosmos. It was in the interest of the settlers who were to be ousted from their lands. De Cosmos was in the hopeless minority. The job had been held back until near the close of the session; unless legislation was taken before noon on a certain day the act of confiscation would fail.

The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 a. m. and began a speech against the bill. Those in favor of the bill cared but little for what they supposed would be an hour or an hour and a half speech from De Cosmos, thinking that they would have no trouble in putting it on its passage as soon as he was through.

One, 2, 4 and 5 o'clock came; still De Cosmos talked as though he had ages in which to finish his remarks. At 6 o'clock he produced a fearful bundle of evidence; then for the first time, a suspicion of the truth dawned upon the majority—De Cosmos intended to speak until noon of the next day, the time for adjournment, and thus kill the bill.

They tried to shout him down with their frequent and noisy interruptions, but soon saw that they only gave him a chance to digress and make his talk less laborious. At midnight the members slipped out to lunch and returned only to fall asleep in their seats; still De Cosmos went on. Day dawned over the sleepy assemblage, with tired looks and bloodshot eyes, still the settlers' hero kept the floor.

Six hours more of talk and noon, the hour of adjournment, came to the baffled majority; a single man had triumphed. His lips were cracked and chin smeared with blood from the cracks; he tottered and fell from sheer exhaustion, but the land was saved. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours.—[New York Journal.

A Needed Invention.

Statistics prove that in four of our largest American cities an aggregate of 700 persons are every year killed or severely injured by runaway horses. Should it be really impossible to prevent such accidents? Several years ago a French inventor patented an apparatus warranted to stop panic-stricken horses by temporarily blinding them, a lid-like attachment to the head-gear being arranged in a way to drop down and exclude every glimpse of daylight, on being sprung by means of a pulley-strap. The contrivance seemed rather complicated, but could doubtless be simplified and would more than double the value of imperfectly broken or incorrigibly nervous horses.—[The Voice.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE LONGEST DAY.

It is quite important, when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in several places. How unfortunate are the children in Tornea, Finland, where Christmas Day is less than three hours in length.

At Stockholm, Sweden, it is eighteen and one-half hours in length.

At Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg, Germany, and Dantzig, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, Siberia, the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest five hours.

At Tornea, Finland, June 21 brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

At New York the longest day is about fifteen hours, and at Montreal, Canada, it is sixteen hours.

TRAINING A PRINCE.

Many years ago Miss Hillyard, the governess in the royal family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said: "Your royal highness is not minding your business; will you be pleased to look at your book and learn your lesson?"

His royal highness said he would not.

"Then I shall put you in the corner," said the governess.

His royal highness again replied that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into the corner, for he was the Prince of Wales; and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said: "Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner." However, threats were of no avail; the defiance was repeated, and that, too, in the same determined manner as before — his royal highness breaking another pane of glass.

Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at naught, rang the bell and requested that his father, his royal highness Prince Albert, might be sent for. Shortly after the Prince arrived and having learned the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a stool or ottoman, said; "You sit there, sir." Prince Albert then went to his own room and returning with a Bible in his hand, he said to his royal highness, the Prince of Wales: "Now, I want you to listen to what St. Paul says about the people who are under tutors and governors."

And having read the passage to him, he added: "It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and if you conduct yourself properly you may some day be a great man. You may be king in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy; though you are the Prince of Wales, you are only a child under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and have those under them to do as they are bid.

Moreover, I must tell you what Solomon says, and he read to him the declaration that he who loveth his son chasteneth him betimes; and then, in order to show his child, he chastised and put him in a corner, saying: "Now, sir, you will stand there until you have learned your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed."—[Christian at Work.

Accounted For.

"Living in the country now?"

"Yes."

"Don't you miss the noise and bustle of the city?"

"No. I have two children."

Every village in the United States has in it the worst children in the world.

Sing, Sweet.

Sing, Sweet, Sing!
Though our happy days may be waning;
For far and away the heavens are gray,
And tomorrow it may be raining—
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
The sun on the hill is dying;
Though falleth the rain it is still all in vain
To be eternally sighing—
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
For, as long as a hope is living,
There are pleasures to feel, and sorrows to heal,
And the blessed joy of giving—
So, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
Give the joy in your heart an outing,
That others may hear and take courage, dear;
For your song may quiet their doubting—
Then, sing, Sweet, sing!

Sing, Sweet, sing!
The birds in the woods are mating;
Oh, trust and be pure, and, I tell you—sure—
Our God will bless our waiting—
Oh, Sweet, Sweet, sing!
—[Ella Higginson, in West Shore.

HUMOROUS.

As good as a mile—eight furlongs.

Always slow travelers—chess men.

The yellow fever—avarice for gold.

Keep their eyes open—Chinese idols.

Come into port with a bow—ocean steamers.

Acknowledged as the "last" man—the shoemaker.

Add fuel to the flames—stokers on ocean steamers.

The hole in the boy's trousers outlasts any other part of them.

"It strikes me," said the man who was collecting bills, "that I get a good many short answers."

Every young lady should belong to an archery club. Skill in drawing a beau is very desirable.

Elderly Coquette: I have given many a man the sack. Gus de Smith: I suppose so. You have had enough time.

The paper having the largest circulation in this country is published at Washington. It is called the One Dollar Bill.

The cat has nine lives, which shows that nature had a pretty fair idea of what the cat would have to go through.

"I see that your Chinese servant has managed to pick up a good deal of English." "Yes, he walked away with my dictionary."

Waiting for a Living.—"What's your business?" "I'm a waiter." "What restaurant?" "No restaurant. I have a rich uncle."

Thresher's nine-year-old explains that sometimes he doesn't have to go a yard before he gets a rod. His father gets the rod, and doesn't spare it.

Friend—And do you still hunger for fame and renown to the exclusion of everything else? Poet—Yes—that is—well, except a ham sandwich now and then.

She—George, dear, what do you think our happiness is chiefly dependent upon? He (as his arm steals about her willowy waist)—Upon our surroundings, sweet.

Many a man has never had any idea of the good qualities he is possessed of, until he has committed some crime and hears the lawyer who defends him give a list of his many virtues.

Wife (who had money)—Yes, before I married you you said I was all you cared for in the world and you could fairly eat me. Husband (tenderly)—And since that tragic event, my dear, have I not been living off of you and getting fat?

"Won't you please play us something, Mrs. Hammerandbang?" asked McBrick. "I should like to ever so much," she said, looking at her watch; "but, really, I have no time." "So I have heard," replied McBrick; "but we will overlook that, you know."

When love was strong and love was young,
And she was yet to win,
He used to praise with flattering tongue
Her pretty dimpled chin.
Now, though she's still his heart's delight,
As in the bygone years,
When home he's going late at night,
It is her chin he fears!

A Decided Coolness.

"I noticed a coolness between Miss Roseleaf and Mr. Treatley last night."

"Is that so? And they're engaged, too."

"Yes; they were eating ice cream when I saw them."—[Munsey's Weekly.

Mill Creek.

Joe Allen is visiting Miss Linnie Stonebraker.

Mrs. William Hawn is the guest of friends in Harrisburg.

Samuel Hughes is giving his dwelling house a fresh coat of paint.

Mrs. Anna Tate visited friends in Mapleton and Orbisonia last week.

The old hotel is being rebuilt. It promises to be a handsome structure when completed.

Mill Creek was well represented at the different plays in the opera house, Huntingdon, last week.

Our two church societies—the Lutheran Alliance and Methodist Mite—are in a flourishing condition.

Our merchants report business good and say the prospects are very favorable for a large fall trade.

Our public schools are progressing nicely. The attendance is good. Seventy-five pupils have been enrolled.

Mrs. J. K. Lytle started a few days ago for a two-months' visit in Ohio and Indiana. We wish her a pleasant time.

Rev. Strayer, of the Baptist church, is holding a protracted meeting in this place. Several penitents have presented themselves at the throne of grace.

Bruce S. Landis' smiling visage was visible on our streets Friday evening last. Bruce is one of Huntingdon county's energetic and progressive young men.

Mill Creek has a great many visitors lately. Business men don't forget to stop here as they go along. Our hostlery reports transient custom good.

The remains of Miss Rachel Kelley were brought to this place on Wednesday last, attended by a large number of friends, and interred in the cemetery.

Miss Linnie Stonebraker, after a three weeks' visit among relatives and friends in the eastern part of the state, is at home again. She reports a very pleasant time.

Dr. Simpson and wife left here on last Saturday a week to visit friends in the city of Brotherly Love. The Dr. returned on Tuesday. Mrs. Simpson will prolong her visit for a few days.

By some mistake in measuring, the one end of the foundation of the new Lutheran church has to be torn down and rebuilt. The head mason informed us that it would require a week to do the work.

On last Friday a week Mrs. I. N. Foust was called to Little York by the death of her sister, Mrs. Annie Ramsey. She remained there with friends until Saturday last, when she returned to her home in this place.

There is quite a building boom in our town at present. New houses are being put up by David Ritter, Geo. Dickison and Charles Kelly. Quite a great deal of repair work is going on, too. Let the good work go on.

Frank Gorsuch, who has been confined to the house for some time with inflamation of the bowels, we are glad to say, is able to walk around and salute his many friends. We hope to hear him bringing music out of his anvil ere long.

Our boarding house entertained a gentleman (?) last Thursday night who took his departure in the morning without paying his bill. He is blind of one eye, wore a G. A. R. badge and carried a neat brown satchel. He was traveling eastward.

Prof. J. B. Boring, formerly principal of our public schools, but now one of Hutingdon's popular teachers, came to Mill Creek on Saturday morning for the purpose of taking a day's hunt. In the evening, he meandered into town in time to go home on the "Goat." His game pouch indicated a plentifulness of game, but, upon inquiry, found it contained *one* squirrel and—a peck of chestnuts.

Cassville.

Mr. and Mrs. John Heaton, entertained their friends on Wednesday evening. The reunion was pleasant, yet sad thoughts intruded. Of this large family formerly numbering eleven, but four remain, John and James Heaton, of this place, Mrs. W. H. Wright and Mis Hattie Heaton, of Huntingdon.

Rev. Adams and wife were invited this week to a birthday anniversary at Miles Querry's, given in honor of their daughter.

Dr. A. H. Evans expects to return to Philadelphia in the near future. He will be sadly missed, as a friend, an instructor, and a cultured man. We wish him success and long life.

Mrs. Amos Evans has been quite ill but is recovering. Miss Charilla Evans kindly spent a short time with her during her sickness.

This is the season of the year when the lords of creation take their guns and hie themselves to the woods, leaving their wives at home to wash windows and doors, black the stoves, and scrub the floors, and it is said the men use strong adjectives, when asked to put up a joint of stove-pipe.

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.
Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Read and Profit by it!

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices. These goods must be sold, and in order to move them we have marked many of them at cost, Parties in need of such goods can't afford to pass them.

Blankets

at manufacturers' prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizea of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Boots and Shoes

We are headquarters for of all kinds, and at the old bottom figures. You will always find our stock complete in all respects, and our prices away down.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and rember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats, Meats.

Our stock is complete.

We came among you on February 4th, 1890, and our trade has increased every month since we began. This is our second hitch in the mercantile business among you as you all know, and we extend to one and all our thanks for past patronage and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,
I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Summer Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap For further particulars call at this office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12 40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. No. 10. Mixed.	No. 8. Mixed.	No. 2. Mail.	STATIONS.	NORTH. No. 1. Mail,	No. 7. Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.